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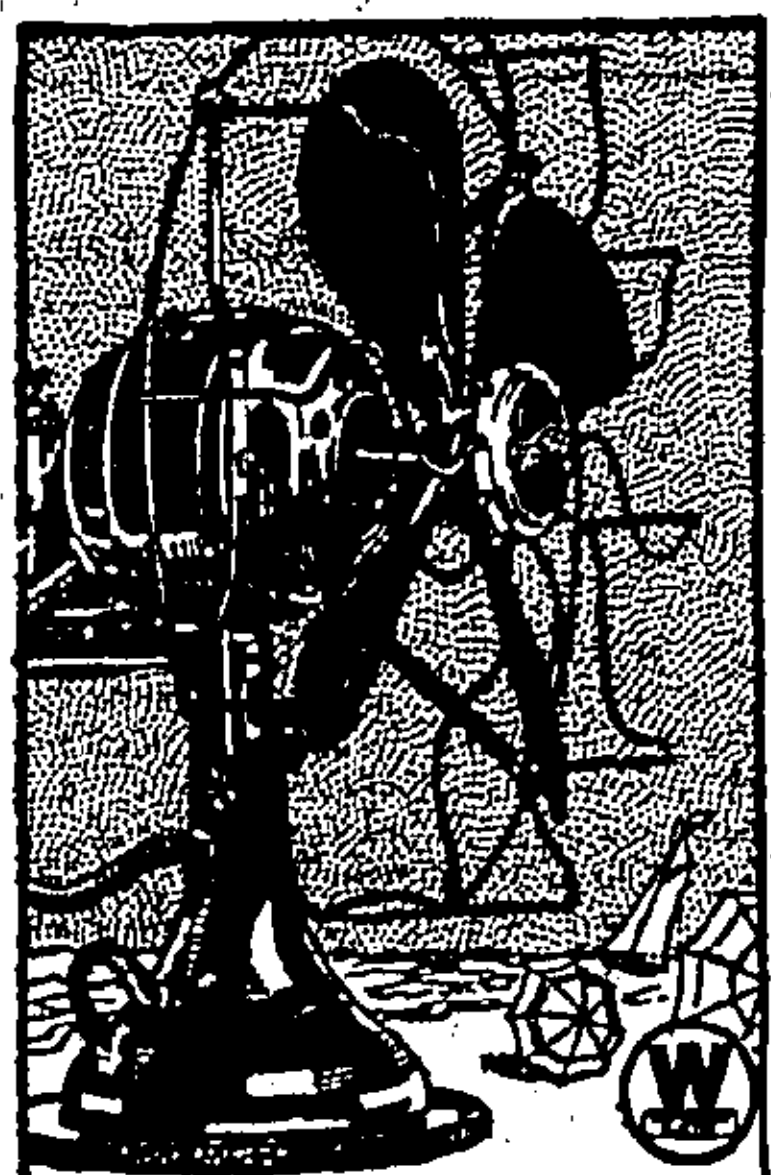
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Moth, Fly, etc., dies
once it has come into
proper contact with

KEATING'S

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

(Orders by LT.-COL. L. C. BIRD, D.S.O.,
COMMANDANT.)

No. 344.

1.—Corps Band.

The Band will parade at full
strength on Tuesday and Friday,
August 28th and 31st, at Volunteer
Headquarters. All Probationers
will report to Volunteer Headquarters
on Tuesday, August 28th, at 5.30.

2.—The Battery.

General Meeting.—This will be
held at Volunteer Headquarters on
Friday, August 31st, at 5.45 p.m.,
when it is expected that every mem-
ber will make a very special effort
to be present. The parade ordered
for 5.25 p.m. is cancelled.
Friday, September 7th, 1928.—
Parade will be held at Corps Head-
quarters at 5.25 p.m. Layers Class
on No. 1 Gun. Gun Drill on No. 2
Gun. Signal Section under Sergt.
Jack.

3.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Friday, August 24th.—Parade at
5.30 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters
for Machine Gun Instruction. Sergt.
Watson's section only.
Tuesday, August 28th.—Parade at
Stables at 5.45 p.m. for Riding
School.
Friday, August 31st.—Parade at
5.30 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters
for Machine Gun Instruction. Sergt.
Pott's section only.

4.—Armoured Car Company.

Car Section.—Friday, August
24th and 31st, 1928. Parade at
Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30
p.m. for lecture on Car Mechanism.
Monday, August 27th.—Parade at
Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30
p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction.
Dress: Muffi.

Motor Cycle Section.—Monday
and Friday, August 27th and 31st.
The Section will parade at Corps
Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for
Machine Gun Instruction. Dress:
Muffi.

Tuesday, August 28th.—Parade at
at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m.
for formation ride.

Members whose machines are in
Kowloon will parade at Kowloon
Railway Station at 5.45 p.m. under
Sergt. Spradbery for a formation
ride. Dress: Muffi.

Sunday, September 2nd.—A tactical
scheme will be held in the New
Territories. Parade at Kowloon
Railway Station at 10 a.m. A
special lighter will leave Hong Kong
at 9.30 a.m. Tiffins should be car-
ried. Dress: Uniform, shorts, put-
ties, hosetops, and belts. Helmets
will be worn.

5.—Machine Gun Company.

Parades and N.C.O.'s classes for
this month will be held on Fridays,
August 24th and 31st, at 5.30 p.m.
at Corps Headquarters as usual.
Dress: Muffi.

There will be a meeting of all
Officers and N.C.O.'s of the Machine
Gun Company at 5.30 p.m. on Mon-
day, August 27th, in the lecture
room at Corps Headquarters.

Members of the Company are re-
minded that the Machine Gun Com-
pany Dinner will be held on Friday,
September 14th, 1928, at 7.45 p.m.

6.—Scottish Company.

Vickers Gun Class of Instruction
will be held at Corps Headquarters
at 6 p.m. on Monday, August 20th,
1928.

Training Season, 1928-1929.—All
ranks of the Company are notified
that Company Parades will com-
mence on Thursday, September 6th,
and be continued thereafter every
Thursday, details later.

7.—Strength.

The following recruits are taken
on the strength and posted as under:

No. 1345 Pte. G. R. Payne, No.
2 Platoon, from August 17th,
1928.

No. 1346 Pte. C. L. Gregory, No.
2 Platoon, from August 17th,
1928.

No. 1347 Gnr. M. I. De Ville, The
Battery, from August 22nd,
1928.

No. 1348 Pte. D. E. Ellis, No.
2 Platoon, from August 22nd,
1928.

8.—Appointment.

H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government has been pleased to
appoint Company Sergt.-Major
Jose Simao Rodrigues to be Second
Lieutenant, with effect from August
14th, 1928.

9.—Posting.

2nd-Lieut. J. S. Rodrigues is post-
ed to the Portuguese Company.

10.—Transfer.

No. 789 Pte. C. D. Mead is trans-
ferred from Armoured Car Company
to The Battery, as from August 9th,
1928.

No. 835 Pte. W. J. Howard and
No. 988 Pte. E. Zimmern are trans-
ferred from Armoured Car Company
to No. 2 Platoon (Machine Gun
Company), as from August 1st,
1928.

No. 1314 Pte. A. Chapman, No.
5 Platoon, from August 23rd to
September 20th, 1928.

No. 591 Pte. H. G. Cooper, No. 6
Platoon, from September 15th,
1928, to June 14th, 1929.

(Continued on next column.)

EISTEDDOD IN PATAGONIA.

VERY WELSH COLONY.

BOER SETTLERS WHO HOLD
ALOOF.

The Boers of Patagonia have
been having a good deal of friction
with the Argentine authorities of
late, following a number of dis-
coveries of oil on the farms.

The Patagonian Boers emigrated
to South America with their
families and cattle after the
South African War 20 years ago.
The Government of Argentina gave
them free farms for sheep ranch-
ing and very soon a number of
them became prosperous. But,
like the Welsh, they considered
themselves of a higher civilisation
than the indigenous Spanish type
of Argentinian and stood aloof
from their hosts.

They have frankly declared on
many an occasion that they do not
intend to become dissolved in the
Argentine melting pot. They talk
Cape Dutch among themselves and
take care that their children re-
gard it as their native tongue.

When recent oil finds suddenly
brought wealth, and the increased
influence in affairs that comes in
wealth's train, to several Boer
farmers the antagonism was inten-
sified and the local authorities
managed to find many little ways
of irritating them.

A Dutch pastor from South
Africa who recently returned from
a visit to Patagonia admits that
the Argentinians have grounds for
annoyance, for many of the Boers
refuse to learn any Spanish and
some do not even bother to inquire
who the President of Argentina is.
There has been serious talk among
them of selling up the "colony"
soon and trekking back to what
they still regard as the homeland,
rather than be compelled to merge
into the Argentine race.

Valley Of Chapels.

There is also a big colony of
Welsh farmers in Patagonia,
descendants of the pioneers who
set sail for Nuevo Bay 60 years ago
because they objected to pre-
siding over a man in a log-
house. They were soon at logger-
heads with the Argentinians over
their refusal to learn Spanish;
and Mr. Lloyd George, on a visit
to South America about 30 years
ago, found—and extricated them
from a number of settlers who
had been imprisoned because they
would not attend compulsory
military drills.

The Welsh settlement is a valley
about 40 miles by 5, where you can
wander from Bethesda to Drafadu-
log, Trelew to Tir Halen,
Ebenzer to Brynwrn, each with
its own native chapel, as though
you were back among the hills of
Wales itself. The Patagonian
Welsh even hold an eisteddod at
intervals of two years in a hall
with accommodation for 1,000 per-
sons at Trelew (which means Lew-
town), their capital, named after
Mr. Lewis Jones, one of the
pioneers.

The Welsh still "keep themselves
to themselves" to a marked de-
gree; but they have reached an
amicable *modus vivendi* with the
Government. They all speak
Spanish and English as well as
Welsh.

12.—Struck Off The Strength.

Having completed three years'
service and claimed his discharge,
as from August 18th, 1928.

No. 891 Pte. M. G. O'Connor, No.
2 Platoon.

R. A. WOLFE MURRAY, Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hong Kong, August 24th, 1928.

NOTICES.

1.—Aquatic Sports.

Members of the Corps are remind-
ed that these sports will be held
at the V.R.C. on Friday, August
24th, 1928, commencing at 9 p.m.
There will be a dance immediately
following the sports.

Admission 5s. Tickets can be had
from Corps Sergt.-Major H. West-
lake, D.C.M. Officers' Mess, Ser-
geants' Mess, the Canton, V.R.C.,
or any members of the Sports Com-
mittee.

All entries to be sent to Corporal
D. Lyon, c/o Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co.

It is hoped that all members of
the Corps and their friends will
make a special effort to be present
on this occasion.

2.—Cricket.

Will all those who want to play
for the Volunteer this season please
attend the meeting at Volunteer
Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tues-
day, August 28th, 1928.

3.

No. 2 Platoon Rifle Club will hold
their meeting at the Peak Range on
Sunday, September 3rd, 1928, at 9.30
a.m. which it is hoped will be as
well supported as usual.

4.—Billiards.

The next round of the Soldiers'
Club Billiard Tournament between
H.K.V.D.C. and 31st Battery, R.A.,
will be played on September 2nd
and 7th, 1928, commencing at 6 p.m.
each evening.

THE SILVER SCREEN.

SOME NEW FILMS.

"STEAMBOAT BILL, JR."

That Buster Keaton should have
a stiff tussle for comic honours
with that big old 3in. Scotsman,
Ernest Torrence, is a surprising
thought. But it is nevertheless
Torrence who gets most of the
laughs for the first half of "Steam-
boat Bill, Jr." After that he is
popped in prison, and Buster
Keaton wins.

Buster Keaton is the big man's
little son. The big man does not
think much of him, especially as
he, the owner of an old-established
steamboat on the Mississippi, needs
a strong right arm to help him in
his competition with the wealthy
owner of a brand new boat.

Poor Buster means well, and
tries to help, but he only makes
an ass of himself. He is decidedly
funny as he is pushed backwards
and forwards first by his father
and then by his father's rival, from
one boat to another, with a nasty
little gap of water to jump over
each time.

Buster In Love.

And he is in love. To keep a
rendevous with the girl—who is
the rich man's daughter—he eludes
his father, who believes him safely
tucked up in bed in his little night-
shirt. Under the nightshirt, how-
ever, is a little suit, and under the
waistcoat a loving little heart.
Buster escapes, but succeeds in
pushing his young woman's parent
into the water, instead of wooing
her.

Trouble thickens. Eventually,
Torrence is put in prison by his
rival, and Buster dutifully trudges
to visit him through a severe rain-
storm, walking solidly through mud
up to his waist, carrying an um-
brella long since turned inside
out over his head, and under his
arm a loaf of bread for father.

And In Prison.

Before he can persuade his par-
ent to accept the loaf, the jemmies,
chisels, and other useful imple-
ments for a man in prison which
it conceals, slide to the floor and
Buster is betrayed. A short period
in prison hospital, and a tornado
comes along.

The roof of the hospital is torn
off, Buster staggers miraculously
through falling houses, and at last
makes his way to the old boat,
which he steers by an ingenious
arrangement of ropes down the
river in time to rescue the girl and
his father, both of whom, clinging
to pieces of buildings, are rapidly
being carried away.

American Method.

Water-Byron, a young English
film actor who has just been en-
gaged by Samuel Goldwyn, gives
an amusing picture of American
studios. "Samuel Goldwyn," he
says, "himself was steadily help-
ful in getting me used to American
methods. He and my director,
Victor Fleming, sat with me in the
projection rooms for hours discuss-
ing the advantage of a minor
change which might improve my
portrayal.

"Goldwyn is terrifically thorough,
but the results show on the screen.
I have never been photographed so
becomingly.

"Zetake."

My experience with Goldwyn
shows me that British film-makers
differ from the Americans only in
this one matter of attention to de-
tail. Hollywood studios are no
better than the best British ones.
Elstree is the equal of the superior
Hollywood studios and far better
than the second-rate ones. But
they spend more time and worry
over an extra's costume than we
do over a principal's in England.
Hollywood's commonest word is
"Zetake." Here, without any re-
gard to the cost, they calmly re-
take a whole sequence just be-
cause it didn't "look right" on the
screen. In my own case each re-
take improved my part, and what
more could an actor ask?

"Buttons."

Jackie Coogan as the star of
"Buttons" is charming, and an
intelligent little actor, but for all
that it is really rather astonishing
to find that Mr. Lars Hansen plays
in support of him.

As those who have seen "The
Scarlet Letter" and "The Wind"
will agree, Mr. Hansen is an actor
of far greater interest and talent
than is little Coogan, who is no
more than a nice child whom we
remember with affection because of
his work with Mr. Chaplin in "The
Kid." He really is not important
enough to carry the whole weight
of a picture on his small shoulders.

A Happy Ending.

In "Buttons," he plays a sym-
pathetic enough role as a page boy
who is a big English liner. His
great hero is the captain, but in
childish though well-meaning at-
tempt to rescue the captain's
sweetheart from the attentions of
a bouncer, he gets himself into
trouble. A timely shipwreck, how-
ever, gives the boy the opportunity
of showing the captain that after
all he is really the properly good
(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ADOLESCENT AGE.

VIGILANCE NEEDED WITH-
OUT PAMPERING.

THE RISK OF STRAIN.

The problem of the growing
boy's fear of giving in and the
parent's fear of pampering were
dealt with in an address by Dr.
I. Feldman, late senior lecturer in
physiology at the London School
of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,
Council at Westminster College,
Cambridge.

Dr. Feldman said that adoles-
cence in a boy was a time when
he became "difficult," and it was
also the time when he was develop-
ing the spirit of *esprit de corps*.
He did not want to let his school
down or his side down, and he cer-
tainly did not want to be looked
upon as an invalid. Doctors knew
of many a tragedy where a boy had
put his shoulder to the wheel and
did not want to give in, and
parents had hesitated to interfere,
afraid of hurting the boy's feel-
ings. "Then there is a sudden
breakdown. His heart goes, or the
lung, or some other organ care-
fully tucked away in the body refuses
to stand up to the changes of
adolescence." He felt that even at
the risk of pampering boys and
girls he would certainly increase
the vigilance so as to guard
against the risk of undue strain
through no fault of their own.

Dr. Feldman spoke of the con-
trol of "conditioned reflexes" in
our lives. He mentioned the ordi-
nary routine of the meal. There
was the white cloth, he said, crystal
glass, shining silver, and these
things were associated with a meal.
They definitely stimulated the gas-
tric juices. He had to be educated
to them, and they served a very
useful purpose. At no age in the
growth of the human being were
these conditioned reflexes more
easily broken down, and at the
same time more important to con-
solidate, than at the age of adoles-
cence. The conditioned reflexes
must begin to be taught at the
earliest possible time. Dr. Feld-
man said that as physiology ad-
vanced in the actual discovery of
certain chemical substances the line
of approach in the treatment of
the difficult adolescent would be
more upon physiological lines than
happened at the present time.

TEAR GAS CLOUD MISHAP.

WIND BLOWS "BLANKET"
OVER CIVILIANS.

INCIDENT DURING
MANOEUVRES.

ALDERSHOT, July 28th.
The gas-drenched manoeuvre area
of the 2nd Infantry Brigade was
to-day an expensive one, and in
consequence of a wifful wind it
affected some pedestrians and
motorists, and placed under some
discomfort the occupants of the
Foresters' Arms, which is situated
on the Aldershot-Crookham Road.

In consequence of this unexpect-
ed incident, there was an amusing
interlude during the serious "fight-
ing," in which the Royal Ulster
Rifles were at deadly grips with a
rearguard of the Seaforth High-
landers, who were holding their
opponents in order that their main
body might have time to re-cross
the canal by means of the assault
bridges.

Public In Gas Cloud.

A lachrymatory cloud, which took
the wrong direction, was the cause
of this strange diversion. It was
resolved to put down a higher con-
centration than any yet experienced
in peace training, this being the
only way to impress the soldier
with the importance of using his
mask.

An unexpected change in the
direction of the wind turned the
vapour back across the public road
so that non-combatants as well as
combatants found themselves tem-
porarily experiencing some of the
discomforts of chemical warfare.

As the poison cloud developed,
gas-masked mounted officers warn-
ed civilians of the desirability of
pausing in their journey, since the
cloud of smoke was a gas concentra-
tion and not a health fire as
some had supposed.

This was a new experience for
the public and, when outside the
contaminated area, had its attrac-
tive side. It is not often that the
public have an opportunity of see-
ing soldiers wearing respirators
and fighting their way through a
gas "blanket."

heroic sort of boy he ought to be
and of course all ends happily.

Teeth And A Monocle.

Unfortunately, a lot of silly pad-
ding in the form of intended
comedy has been stuffed in to make
the film long enough. Mr. Roy
D'Arcy, of the monocle and toothy
smile, is really positively objection-
able as the bouncer—one feels one
would rather never see him again,
and it is rather painful to see Mr.
Hansen in the small and uninspir-
ing part of the strong, silent cap-
tain, handsome though he looks in
uniform.



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Banks	\$480 npt.
Tromok Mines	\$178 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$184 buy.
H.K. & V. Docks	\$37 nom.
China Provident	\$140 nom.
Shanghai	\$158 nom.
New Engineering	\$158 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$158 nom.
Two Cottons	\$158 nom.
Shanghai Cotton	\$158 nom.
Shai Cottons (old)	\$158 nom.
Do. (new)	\$158 nom.
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China Light (old)	\$118 buy.
Do. (new)	\$118 buy.
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Do. (new)	\$258 sel.
Macao Electric	\$258 sel.
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China Buses	\$11 buy.
Singapore Traction	\$108 buy.
Do. (Pref.)	\$70 buy.
China Buses	\$3 sel.
Malayan Buses	\$18 nom.
Santon Ice	\$34 sel.
Cements (combined)	\$9,20 buy.
Do. (old)	\$40 sel.
Do. (new)	\$11 sel.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$3,35 nom.
Do. (new)	\$6,30 nom.
United Ambestos	\$5 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$21,80 nom.
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HONG KONG.

DANGERS OF VIOLET RAYS.

PROFESSOR DIXON'S WARNING.

BEAUTY PARLOUR CHARLATANS.

"BLUE LIGHT" BATHS A HARMLESS FRAUD.

A warning that treatment by ultra-violet rays can do as much harm in certain cases as a poisonous drug was uttered by Professor W. E. Dixon, F.R.S., of Cambridge, the meeting of the British Medical Association at Cardiff. Points from his striking speech are:

Sun-ray institutes are becoming the fashion.

Charlatans in Europe and America use all kinds of rays to impose on the public.

Hairdressers employ them for women clients.

Beauty institutions have set up baths of blue-rays—generally harmless frauds.

Ultra-violet rays cure rickets. So does cod-liver oil, and with less risk and trouble.

Dr. C. B. Heald, of London, declared that the rays adversely affected certain ailments.

AS BAD AS POISON?

Professor W. E. Dixon said that it was obviously right that the public should be given such information as would enable it to distinguish between those who had been properly educated to dispense rays and others. At present all kinds of rays were used by charlatans in Europe and America to impose on the public.

Hairdressers employed them especially for their women clients. Beauty institutions had set up baths of blue rays, which were generally harmless frauds although ultra-violet light had been used.

Sun-ray institutes were becoming the fashion and the public was buying machines and indulging in self-treatment.

Curative Action.

All that was known for certain regarding the general benefit of the rays was that sunshine exerted a curative effect in certain diseases due to action on the skin and only indirectly on the disease. Morning and evening sunlight were not so useful as that of midday since the rays had to travel through a greater thickness of atmosphere.

Pigmentation of the skin from lamps was more superficial and transient than that produced by sunshine. Apart from its action on the skin ultra-violet radiation gave a feeling of well-being and vigour.

"Many other beneficial effects have been ascribed to ultra-violet rays," Professor Dixon remarked, "but I believe that most of these are not specific and can be obtained just as well with, say, a mustard plaster."

It was sometimes thought that ultra-violet radiations were beneficial for almost any condition and that they could do no harm.

In reality very many patients were not benefited by this treatment and some might suffer injury. A common effect of slight over-dosing was sleeplessness, restlessness, lassitude, loss of weight, and nausea. Resistance to bacterial infection was said to be lowered by treating too large a surface.

Severe Headaches.

The most obvious ill-effects were in the nature of burns—the skin became hot, red, swollen, and inflamed. Repeated applications had resulted in chronic lesions, a cancerous form of dermatitis.

The skin effects were often associated with severe pains in the eyes and headaches, sometimes lasting for weeks. The public should understand that there was no difference between an ultra-violet burn and a scald.

There was one thing these rays did. They cured rickets. Rickets could also be cured by cod-liver oil with much less risk and trouble.

Ultra-violet rays could even awaken a quiescent tuberculosis and produce inflammation and degeneration of the heart.

The radiations from ultra-violet lamps, which emitted rays of a shorter wave-length than the solar spectrum, when applied to the skin were just as foreign to the body as to the comparable with the administration of a poisonous drug. It might be beneficial in a suitable subject or harmful in an unsuitable subject.

Forbidden By Law.

Dr. C. B. Heald, of the Royal Free Hospital, London, said that if the unqualified, unregistered chemist, dentist, and midwife were to be forbidden by law then the unqualified electro-therapist, who certainly handled therapeutic measures as dangerous as those of any chemist's shop and performed operations as delicate and difficult as those of any midwife or dentist, ought to be put in the same position. Ailments that had been adversely affected by ultra-violet light treatment included quiescent phthisis, chronic tonsillitis, and certain sclerosis. Those alone should be sufficient to warn off the unqualified therapist.

EXPERT REPLIES TO PROFESSOR DIXON.

REGISTRATION TO STOP QUACKERY.

Emphatic support of some of the contentions of Professor W. E. Dixon, and equally emphatic denial of some others were given by Dr. Percy Hall, of Harley-street, W., in a statement to a *Daily Mail* reporter.

"I agree," he said, "that there are a large number of charlatans professing to cure by this treatment. One man in London dispenses certain forms of coloured light and gives them a medical significance by occasionally calling himself doctor on the strength of an alleged doctorate in divinity."

"I do not think hairdressers now use ultra-violet rays," Professor Dixon suggests—at least, not in London, where the London County Council requires that no ultra-violet rays plant can be laid down unless a certificate of proficiency is obtained.

Acts On Blood Stream.

"I dispute Professor Dixon's contention that the beneficial effects of ultra-violet rays are confined to the skin. Sunshine acts also on the blood stream. To say that a mustard plaster will produce equally beneficial effects is absurd. Those who are admittedly experts on the subject have been most careful to point out that the beneficial effects of ultra-violet rays when rightly applied were due to the fact that they stimulated the natural defences of the body against disease."

"I dispute the contention that repeated applications of ultra-violet rays have resulted in cancerous form of dermatitis. From my own experience I know that correct ultra-violet treatment has an opposite effect, and this is borne out by its use at the Cancer Hospital, Brompton-road, S.W. It is not a cure of cancer, but it raises the patient's resistance."

"Professor Dixon states that cod-liver oil will cure rickets with less risk and trouble than ultra-violet rays. There are some cases of rickets which cod-liver oil will not cure. If all new-born children were given a few correct doses of ultra-violet rays rickets would be wiped out."

"The ultra-violet rays of the sun are most valuable in the hands of experts, but anything that is potent for good is equally potent for evil, if wrongly used. Many deaths are attributable to the wrong use by ignorant people of ultra-violet rays."

Public Tired Of Surgery.

"Professor Dixon, who is a pharmacologist and not a specialist in light treatment, contends that morning and evening sunshine is not so beneficial as that of midday, because the rays had farther to travel; but the fact is that the heat rays of the sun, which are strongest at midday, antagonise the ultra-violet rays, and these are more effective when the atmosphere is colder."

"The whole question is one in which the public, which is tired of drugs and tired of surgery, is greatly interested. The public is turning to the natural curative agencies of exercise, diet, light, and electricity."

Dr. E. W. Reed, radiologist, of Manchester also said:—

Much harm is being done by the exploitation of ultra-violet ray treatment by people who have not sufficient medical knowledge to understand its use. Wrong treatment may mar a woman's beauty for life.

Blue veins, burns, and ulcers are a few of the effects which may result. I deplore the idea of people using the ultra-violet light in their bathrooms, and corporations should be wary of using the treatment in public baths without proper medical supervision.

THE POWERS OF AN ARCHBISHOP.

CLERGYMAN AND LICENCE TO OFFICIATE.

APPLICATION AGAINST PRIMATE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was represented by Mr. F. H. L. Errington, was cited before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Acton and Branson in a King's Bench Divisional Court, to answer a rule obtained by the Rev. Philip Dalby, of Castle Donington, near Derby, calling on him to show cause why he should not hear Mr. Dalby's applications for a licence to preach in the diocese of Leicester.

The Bishop of Leicester had informed Mr. Dalby that his licence to preach would be revoked, whereupon Mr. Dalby wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who replied that he could not interfere with the discretion of the Bishop.

Mr. Errington said that the rule was obtained on the ground that the Archbishop had refused to exercise a discretion given to him by the Act of Uniformity. What Mr. Dalby was granted by the Bishop of Leicester, and what he now wanted, was a licence to officiate, which carried with it the duty of the cure of souls.

In his affidavit answering the rule, the Archbishop said that he had no power to inquire into the fitness of an applicant for a licence to officiate—that being in the discretion of the Bishop of the Diocese.

Misconceived.

Lord Hewart said that in his letter to the Archbishop, Mr. Dalby said that the Bishop of Leicester stated that he was not dissatisfied with the way Mr. Dalby carried out his duties, and that the withdrawal of the licence had nothing to do with his work as a clergyman.

It was abundantly plain that what Mr. Dalby asked for was a licence to officiate in the full sense. That was not a licence to preach which the Archbishop had discretion to grant.

"I think," concluded Lord Hewart, "that these proceedings were misconceived, and they seem to exhibit the mischief which arises from not distinguishing things which ought to be distinguished. The rule would be discharged with costs."

DANCE-MAD GIRL.

STOLE TO PAY FOR LESSONS AT 30s. A TIME.

Thefts amounting to £130 to gratify her love of finery, chocolates, and dancing led to Eva Ball, aged 18, of Smithy Lodge, Heaton Park, Manchester, being heard over at Manchester. She was placed on probation for two years on condition that she did not attend a dance hall during that period.

The thefts were from her employer, Mr. Isaac Stalberg, a waterproof manufacturer.

In addition to going to dances she had paid a professional dancer as much as 30s. a lesson for instruction.

A detective said the girl had become infatuated with a young man and had told him he could have as much money from her as he liked if only he would dance with her. In addition to paying him and other men she had run up bills for chocolates amounting to 15s. a week.

MADE GIDDY BY WORK.

EXCUSE FOR LEAVING FIRST JOB IN FIVE YEARS.

There were angry protests from Labour members at a meeting of the Edmonton Guardians when a proposal was carried to hold special investigations into cases of able-bodied unemployed men who had been receiving out-relief from the board for more than one year.

It was stated that no fewer than 150 such men had been drawing out-relief from the board for the past four years or more and that 40 of these had been receiving relief for more than five years.

A Labour member, Mrs. Lynch, said she was ashamed at the way the board were badgering some of the men about work. Many of them could not get employment owing to their weak condition.

Labour members shouted for an explanation regarding a case which they described as "the man who was starved by the guardians."

In reply Mr. Knight said that man had been unemployed for five years. He went to work one day recently, but after three hours gave up his job saying it made him feel giddy.

His wife had left him, his son and daughter had refused situations offered to them, and his two rooms were in such a filthy condition that the board refused to give him relief and took him into the workhouse so that his two rooms could be thoroughly cleaned.

LAURA LA PLANTE

In

"Thanks for the Buggy Ride"

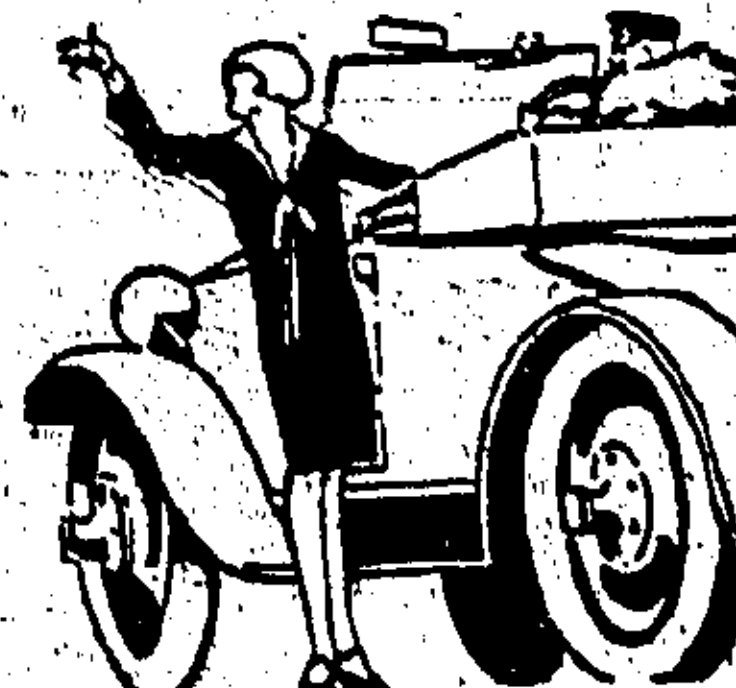
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GLENN TRYON

And A Great Cast

Directed by

WILLIAM SEITER



The screen's greatest comedienne in her funniest picture—the hilarious comedy of a couple of giddy young lovers!

AT THE **QUEEN'S**

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

Special Added Attraction

At 9.20 Only

The Famous Juvenile Dancers

MISS CLERIE VALENTINE & MISS TOMASITA BIRDWELL

In A Third New Series of Modern & Eclectic Dances

Usual Prices.



A comedy masterpiece that was two years in the making and cost a fortune to produce!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

THE CIRCUS

AT THE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

WORLD

Orchestra

Interpreter

5.15 & 9.20.

2.30 & 7.15.

THRILLING, FAST AND HUMOUROUS!



"The Million Dollar Handicap"



AT THE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

STAR

Continuous 2.20 to 11.15.

THE ODD ENGLISH.

AN IRISHMAN PUZZLED.

Professor Percy Carter Buck, King Edward Professor of Music, University of London, welcomed 300 foreign students on a holiday course at King's College for Women. Professor Buck, who is Irish, said:

The English are extremely difficult to understand. They are not at all the people they seem to be. Whether they be angry, unhappy, hurt, or anything else they will not show it. You may watch Englishmen opening telegrams containing news of the greatest tragedy or amazing luck, but from their behaviour or facial expression you will not be able to say which it is.

Do not think that because Englishmen are not very effusive or exuberant that they are not kind and do not take an interest in things. They are truly odd people. I believe they are the only people who play games just because they love them and not because they want to win. They don't care a bit if they lose.

I honestly believe that when French tennis players and German runners come over here and beat them they are pleased, whereas I, as an Irishman, want to knock out any fellow who beats me.

You never know why an Englishman does anything in the world. I therefore advise you to study these curious specimens of humanity while you have the chance.

ARSENIC EATERS.

TYROL PEASANTS WHO TAKE FATAL DOSES.

The arsenic eaters of the Forest of Dean who have figured rather prominently of late in the Home papers, have their counterpart among the cowherds of Styria and the Tyrol, where the practice has been indulged in for many centuries, producing numerous immanised families, members of which regularly take doses that would promptly kill any amateur experimenter.

The custom appears to have begun with certain peasants, assuming that the little daily doses of arsenic given to their cattle to impart a sleek gloss to the coat would keep their own hair in better condition. Tyrol doctors describe them as "arsenic addicts," and declare that their craving is as abject and incurable by mere effort of will as the craving of cocaine and heroin addicts.

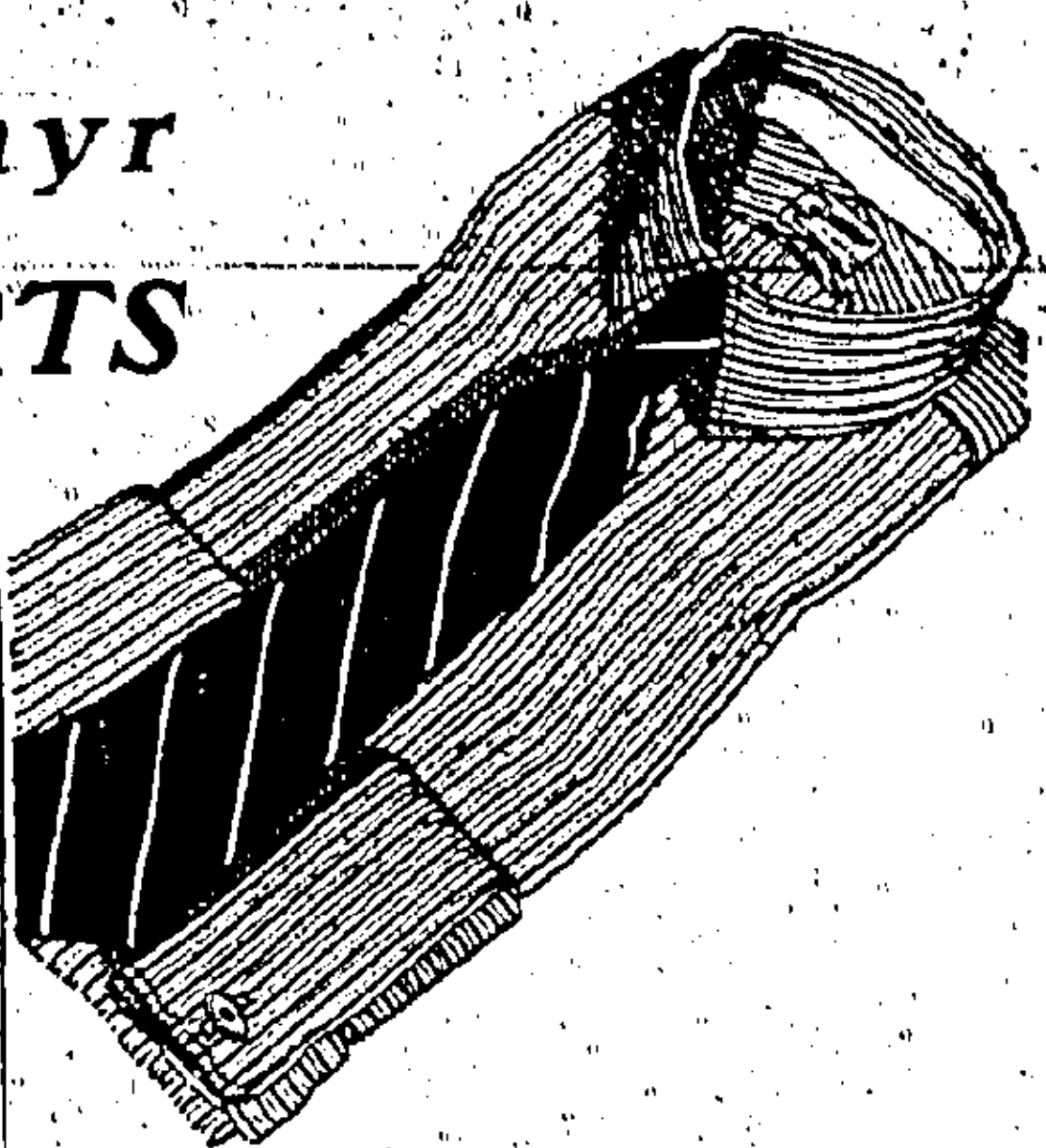
Dr. Knapp, a Styrian physician, started a medical congress at Gratz in 1875 by producing one cowherd who ate, on the spot, a dose that, divided into three, would have proved fatal to three ordinary men. Then he handed to another peasant accompanying him a dose enough to kill two men. Neither demonstrator suffered any perceptible ill-effects.

Tyrol physicians say, however, that much suffering and hundreds of premature deaths must have occurred in the slow course of the development of immunity.

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WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

"THANKS FOR THE
BUGGY RIDE."ADVANTAGES OF A FLIRT
AS PARTNER.LAURA LA PLANTE COMEDY
AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"Thanks for the Buggy Ride" is the story of the sale of a song composed jointly by Laura La Plante and Glenn Tryon. "Joe," a young man employed to boost the new productions of a music publishing firm meets and loves Mary Jones, a teacher of dancing. Inspired by her he composes a song which he believes will bring him fame but difficulties crop up when they start out to market the song. Mary (Laura La Plante) arranges to sing it to his accompaniment, but when they get in the manager's office she discovers him to be a man with whom she has recently had a passage of arms, as a long scratch on his cheek testifies. The manager has found Miss La Plante as charming in her rôle of dancing mistress as does the audience and he has had a better chance of demonstrating his appreciation; his son agrees with him and has also felt the lady's correcting hand, and his presence still further embarrasses the unhappy girl. The song is turned down and its author, who does not quite realise the situation, accuses Mary of having been so busy making eyes at the manager and his son that she did not do it justice.

But Joe is soon to find that it is just this propensity of hers which tells him his song, and when the happy ending comes with the young couple in each others arms and the richer by \$10,000, he raises no objection when she announces that in future she will write songs and she will sell them.

"Thanks for the Buggy Ride" is a light, unpretentious picture which is full of amusing situations mostly created by Laura La Plante out of almost nothing. You will enjoy it, and feel that even if Miss La Plante is worthy of better plays she is very delightful in this one.

GANGS TO SET FREE
MURDERERS.NEW YORK PRISON GUARD
SUSPENDED.

SING SING ESCAPES.

New York.

James Nannery, aged twenty-three, and Edward McLaughlin, alias Jimmy Gallagher, aged twenty-two, two of New York's most desperate younger murderers, escaped last month from Sing Sing Prison.

The mysterious circumstances of their flight suggest the possibility that the New York gang system has been secretly extended to Sing Sing to assist the gangsters in the cells there.

They were both members of the Sing Sing kitchen squad, which necessitated their going to work at 5.30 a.m. to prepare breakfasts for the other convicts, which were normally ready at 6.30 a.m. They were released from their cells at the usual time, but when the 8.30 roll call was made they were missing.

No Clue.

A search was immediately made, but revealed not the slightest clue. The only feasible way for them to escape were either to conceal themselves inside a prison van, or to go through the double gates of the main entrance.

These gates require two sets of keys to open them. A number of prison employees passed through the gates between 6 and 6.30 a.m. in the usual non-convict working-men's garb. It is considered possible that the prisoners had secretly obtained workingmen's clothes and walked out past the guard.

Nannery and McLaughlin had many friends among the most cunning of New York's underworld criminals, who probably thought out and planned the coup.

Mr. Lawes, the chief warden of Sing-Sing Prison, suspended a keeper named Conway. He declared that Conway was the only keeper who possessed keys for opening the gates of the prison through which he believes Nannery and McLaughlin to have escaped.

Conway emphatically denied any complicity in the murderers' escape.

FENG YU HSIANG'S NEW
POST.VIRTUALLY C-IN-C ALL
FORCES.CHIANG AS CIVIL HEAD OF
THE GOVERNMENT.

The end of the Fifth Plenary Session brought countless rumours from Nanking with regard to impending changes in the personnel of the Nationalist Government. The organization of the Government has been changed so that there is a greater return to the Ministerial system, although the Central Executive Committee still remains the executive authority. The principal changes in personnel about which there is so much discussion concern Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. T. V. Soong.

According to the new Governmental arrangement, there is to be a National Defence Commission and a Ministry of War and a Military Training School. The National Defence Commission apparently is to prepare China for foreign wars, for the Military Council still remains. The Ministry of War will be in charge of the army, navy and aviation, and the Military Training School is to train new officers and to improve the knowledge of the old. Now, the present plans appear to be to make Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang chairman of the National Defence Commission, and President of the Military Training School and, at the same time, Minister of War. In a word, he practically becomes Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navy, although the title is different.

General Chiang As Civil Head.

As for Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, he is to be Chairman of the Nationalist Government Council and of the Central Executive Committee. In a word, he becomes the civilian head of the Government, somewhat similar to the position held at the present time by General Tan Yen Kai.

This position may be important or insignificant, depending upon the personality who holds it. As Marshal Chiang has such prestige, it is presumed that he will make of this an important position.

The question, however, is asked whether Nanking is large enough to hold two such personalities as Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang and Marshal Chiang Kai Shek permanently.

Mr. T. V. Soong's Position.

As regards Mr. T. V. Soong, his position is no longer as precarious as it was a fortnight ago. There can be no question but that the acceptance of his programme by the Fifth Plenary Session strengthened his position considerably and, since his return to Shanghai, he has given no indication of leaving his post. From sources close to him, it has been learned that he intends to remain Minister of Finance as long as it is possible to put his programme into effect, but that should he not be able to continue, he will not accept any other position.

The Pivot Of The Situation.

Marshal Feng's plans are the pivot of the entire situation. It is now certain that he intends to remain in the vicinity of Nanking, which makes that city the headquarters of the Kuomintang. For Marshal Feng carries his headquarters with him. His is the only army, which can be left at a distance from its commander without the danger of a mutiny.—North China Daily News.

THE BUTLER MAJOR.

GUEST WHO CANNOT FORGET
ARMY DISCIPLINE.

London has a butler who is addressed as "Sir" in the most respectful way by a guest at the house where he officiates, writes a correspondent.

This is explained very simply by the fact that during the war he was a major in the Army and the guest served under him in the same regiment as a private.

The situation has arisen at a house in Baywater. W. the occupier of which is a brother of the guest. When the latter first arrived and the door was opened by a dignified figure in a butler's sombre dress he ejaculated in surprise: "Good heavens! Major!"

"How are you sir?" From that moment he had always called the butler "Sir." His old awe of his former major, like an "old boy's" awe of his former headmaster, has been undiminished by the passage of years.

The butler, upholding the traditions of his new position, calls his former private "Sir" also, and the two men, who are on excellent terms, "Sir" each other alternately.

WHITE RUSSIAN PRISONERS
IN NANKING.

CLOTHES WORN OUT.

MANY ARE STARK NAKED.

A letter, written by one of the 83 White Russian prisoners held at the present time in Nanking, and late of Chang Ching Chang's Shantung Army, has found its way into Shanghai, addressed to the prisoner's wife, and its contents written in a hasty scrawl tell much in a few sentences. The devious course necessary in such circumstances accounted for the letter's safe arrival here. Possibly a friendly alien or a benevolent minded coolie passed on the note towards its destination, and its contents substantiate the appeal made recently by the Russian Relief Association for clothes and money for these unfortunate victims of an unkind fate.

Degradation.

In all his life, the man writes, he has never before believed it possible to suffer such degradation. Herded together as they are, the despised prisoners of war, many without a stitch of clothing lying on the earth or wooden floor without covering at night, know the sensation of a dog that has no owner. During the months of their captivity, the scanty clothing in which they stood when the Nationalist Army took them prisoners has worn out, until now not one of them has more than the barest bodily covering, and many are stark naked. These facts combined with the uncertainty of waiting for an unknown fate has produced a frame of mind and such suffering as, fortunately, the average person can know little of.

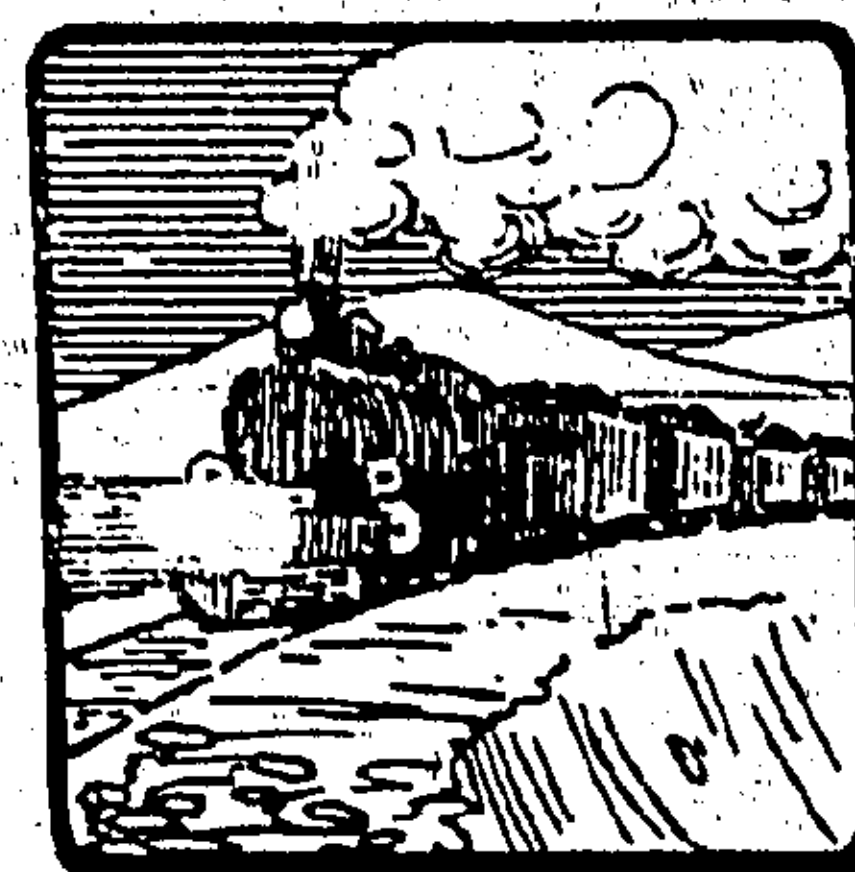
"Treated Pretty Well."

No attempt to elicit sympathy is to be found in the letter which states simply the condition of the writer who looks towards his wife for whatever assistance she may be able to give. Further, the letter goes on to say that the prisoners are "treated pretty well" and that they have sufficient rice for food. They have been schooled somewhat for their present circumstances before, and mention is made by the writer of the weeks when he was in Kaifeng, "tired to death" from working from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The Russian Relief Association of which Mr. V. Grosse is chairman, is working on their behalf at the present time and it is understood that the next few days will bring pourparlers between the Nationalist officials and the local organization. Rumour had it for a time that the Nationalist authorities, were considering deporting the White Russian prisoners to Vladivostok where their fate could easily be imagined, when after the vicissitudes which have befallen them since the Russian Revolution, they should come into the hands of the Soviet authorities of Siberia. It is therefore, the hope of the Relief Association that the 83 men can be brought to Shanghai and sent from there to Harbin. The original intention included sending them to Yinkow, which is the port for Newchwang, but it is understood that criticism to this plan was raised on the ground that once in this district and outside of Nationalist control they might easily join some of the non-Nationalist armies of the north again. The most feasible plan, therefore, is that they should be sent to Harbin or Moukden where they could find some form of occupation. It is pointed out that work would be almost impossible for them to find in Shanghai, mainly on account of the already overcrowded field and the numbers of indigent Russians here which come to the notice of various benevolent societies.

Release?

Those negotiating for the release of these prisoners declare that they entertain hopes for arriving at some kind of satisfactory arrangement with the Nationalist authorities soon. It is their impression further should the prisoners be released such an act of grace on the part of the Nationalist officials could not fail to have good results. Following an appeal by Mr. I. Dolgorouckoff which appeared in the columns of the North-China Daily News, a few kindly disposed persons have sent money and articles of clothing for the prisoners, and it is hoped that more contributions being accepted at 35, Avenue Edward VII, the Russian Relief Association.—N.C. Daily News.

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SHATIN ARMED ROBBERY.

PRISONER SENTENCED TO FIVE
YEARS' HARD LABOUR.VERDICT JUSTIFIED BY
EVIDENCE.

The Chinese who was convicted on Wednesday of armed robbery with others unknown at Shatin on the night of July 14th was brought before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan, C.B.E.) yesterday for sentence to be passed.

Addressing the prisoner the Chief Justice said:—

You have been convicted by the jury, after a very careful trial, on evidence which I think fully justifies their verdict.

I have said time after time that I consider these gang robberies to be one of the most dangerous features in the life of the Colony. When persons are convicted before me I think it my duty to inflict serious punishment.

Ordinarily, when any cruelty is shown, or any injury inflicted, I direct accused to be flogged. I see that he is a delicate person and that the doctor has, I think, reported he is not fit to receive such punishment. Under these circumstances I do not order him to be flogged but to receive five years' hard labour.

CHIEF JUSTICE ON REPORT-
ERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Before passing sentence as reported above the Chief Justice said: I desire to call attention to a report of this case which was concluded yesterday, which appears in one of the morning papers. I am sure Court reporters will thoroughly appreciate the responsible duties that they have to perform because it is from their reports that the great majority of people get their idea of the administration of justice in the Colony.

This report starts with those big caption lines which have become such a feature of the Press to-day. There is a statement to the effect: "Chief Justice Surprised" with a note of interrogation.

I would like it to be known that I was not surprised by the verdict of the jury. They paid most careful attention to the facts and I think that their verdict was fully justified.

The report goes on to say: "The small boy who made the identification first said he recognised the accused and later went back on his evidence." This is absolute incorrect. The small boy told the same story before the Police Magistrate as he did in this Court.

Referring to his remarks about the evidence of children His Lordship said:—

What I said was that children often have a limited vision but what they see they see very clearly. I said nothing about illusions at all, but I did go on to add that although a child, left to itself, gives very clear and honest evidence, it is open to be got at and to be coached.

It is also stated that I said that in a previous case the Police were not at their best in carrying out identification parades. I have had occasion to criticise Police methods and I shall always do so if necessary. But I think reporters ought to be very careful in reporting statements made with respect to the Police.

I never said the Police are not at their best in carrying out these parades. My criticisms were limited solely to the case I had to deal with at the time.

The concluding paragraph said: "His Lordship who seemed to show some surprise intimated that he wished to reserve his decision and to consider the case." I take it the obvious inference to be drawn was that it was because of my surprise that I desired to consider the sentence and reserved judgment.

The reason I reserved judgment had nothing whatever to do with this alleged being that it was very long and tiring day, and I thought it only fair to the prisoner that I should consider the sentence with a fresher mind than I had then.

THE SUN INSURANCE
OFFICE, LTD.

RECORD FIGURES.

GENERAL RESERVE £1,000,000.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., was held on June 6th, at No. 63, Threadneedle Street, London. The Hon. Sir Wm. Goschen (Chairman of the Company) presided, and the following extracts are taken from his speech on the year's working of the Company:—

Fire Account.

The amount transferred from this account to the profit and loss account amounted to £403,545 (which included £85,942 interest). Therefore, taking the fire account as a whole, the ratio of the profit—namely, 12.28 per cent—must be considered abnormally good and emphasises the value of the fire business to the Company.

Marine Account.

They were able to make a transfer to the profit and loss account of £30,865 besides transferring £20,000 to an additional reserve, so that there would be a reserve of 100 per cent of the premiums, after providing for claims both paid and outstanding. The amount transferred to profit and loss account from the personal accident, employers' liability, burglary and general accounts, totalled £52,954.

Profit And Loss.

Coming to the profit and loss account it was found that both the interest earnings and aggregate amount transferred from the various underwriting accounts were larger than in any year in the history of the office. While the profit on exchange for the year under review amounted to £2,944 13s. 8d.

On the subject of reserves, the Chairman said that while £100,000 had been transferred to general reserve last year, the transfer proposed was a quarter of a million sterling, bringing this fund up to the million mark.

Income from investments which last year stood at £206,120, this year reached the figure of £229,773, an increase of over £23,600. The directors, after careful consideration had agreed to recommend a final dividend of 12s. per share, less tax, making a total distribution per share in respect of £229,773, which is less than the total income from investments by £2,536 0s. 3d. The credit balance of the profit and loss account in the balance sheet stood at £838,106 18s. 1d.

Financial Position.

The income for the year 1927 was £2,842,727 while in 1927 it was £4,091,889. In 1922 the interest received was £144,570 as against £229,773 last year. The investments in 1922 amounted to £2,274,842, while the balance sheet for 1927 records investments at £5,877,000, an increase of over one-third during the latest five years in the history of a company now in its 25th year.

RUBBER AND MINING
SHARES.

RECENT DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on rubber and mining shares:—
Asam Kumbang: 6d.
Austral Malay: 1/-
Nyalaa Rubber Estates, Ltd.: 5 per cent.
Parit Perak: 5 per cent. interim.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co.: 1/-

DR. CHAO HSIN CHU ON CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES READINESS FOR TREATY REVISION.

OTHER NATIONS "COMING INTO LINE."

SHANGHAI SUGGESTED AS TEMPORARY DIPLOMATIC CENTRE.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, August 23rd.

The Canton vernacular Press publishes to-day the report of a long interview which its Shanghai correspondent had with Dr. Chao Hsin chu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung. The interview throws a considerable light on the present tendency of China's diplomatic relations with the Powers as well as the work that is being done in the way of treaty revision. Dr. Chu is of opinion that the Legations should be moved temporarily to Shanghai and when new buildings can be completed to Nanking.

A free translation follows:—

"I understand," the interviewer said, "that the American Consul-General at Shanghai, recently went to Nanking to confer with you on diplomatic matters. May I know what was his exact mission?"

"His mission to Nanking," the Vice-Minister replied, "was to discuss the repairing of the American Consulate and its re-opening."

"What was the result?" "The American Consul-General hopes to see the repairs completed within one or two months from date, and an American Consul again sent to Nanking at the end of that time. We have accepted his proposals and the results may be considered very satisfactory."

THE U.S. AND TREATY REVISION.

"What has been the attitude of the United States towards treaty revision?" he interviewer asked.

"The United States Government has promised to send a delegate to discuss terms of a new treaty," Dr. Chu replied. "The Nationalist Government wanted to appoint Dr. C. C. Wu who was in Washington, not so very long ago, as China's Envoy Plenipotentiary to negotiate with the American Government. But he has gone to Europe and is on his way back to China. I am afraid that the Government has to alter its original plans and appoint some one else to the post. Who will be appointed, and the place and time of the negotiation are matters not yet decided."

DR. CHU RETURNING TO CANTON.

"When will you return to Canton?"

"I shall return to Canton within this month. I have to settle certain outstanding matters in connection with my work as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung, Superintendent of the Canton Customs, and as a member of the Provincial Council of Kwangtung before I can come to Nanking to serve the Central Government."

TO GO LATER TO TOKYO.

"I understand," the interviewer continued, "that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has definitely decided to appoint you Minister to Japan. Is that right?"

"Quite right," the Vice-Minister replied, "and I have already accepted the appointment, but the Government has not as yet officially announced my appointment to the Tokyo post. This is because the list of China's ministers to foreign lands is not yet decided upon and the Government cannot very well announce my appointment alone. In the meantime I am going back to Canton."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE POWERS.

"Are any other nations following the United States and Great Britain in their willingness to negotiate new treaties with us based on justice and reciprocity?" the interviewer asked.

"In addition to those two big Powers," Dr. Chu replied, "there are Italy, Belgium, and Holland. These countries are likewise willing to conclude new pacts with us on mutually reciprocal lines. But the time and place for the conclusion of these new instruments have not as yet been decided upon."

"What degree of progress has been made in regard to the negotiations for new treaties with Denmark, France, Portugal, and Spain and for the settlement of the Nanking incident with France and with Italy?"

"Opinions are gradually becoming concordant. The attitude of these countries towards China has been decidedly friendly. I believe the day is not far distant when everything will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned."

SETTLING THE NANKING INCIDENT.

"Was the text of the settlement of the British-Nanking incident worded the same as the American settlement?" the interviewer asked.

"The Notes on the settlement of the Nanking incidents between China and Great Britain were very similar in text to the American Note," the Vice-Minister replied. "It is to be noted that Great Britain, in its reply, has inserted the clause 'the British Government is prepared in due course to enter into negotiations with the Nationalist Government through duly authorized representatives on the subject of treaty revision.'"

"Is there any actual benefit to be derived from the insertion of such a clause?" the interviewer asked.

BRITAIN'S LEAD.

"Yes," Dr. Chu replied. "You see so long as the Sino-British treaty has not expired, we cannot declare its abrogation or termination. All we can do is request for revision. It is therefore gratifying to note that the British Government of its own accord has promised to negotiate a new pact with us. This should be an excellent example to the rest of the treaty nations to act in the same way towards treaty revision. If these outstanding international problems can be settled without involving any infringement of China's sovereignty or in any way detrimental to her national honour, it would be wise to have them settled, the sooner the better."

"Have you any new plans," the interviewer asked, "in your foreign policy?"

"It is my plan to break with and avoid the reversal of the bad habits which characterized the defunct Peking Foreign Ministry in its management of China's diplomatic affairs. But I have already pointed this out in a recent speech."

THE LEGATIONS AND NANKING.

"Do you think there is any method," the interviewer inquired, "of inducing the Peking Legations to move to Nanking?"

"The Peking Legations," the Vice-Minister replied, "seem to be clinging on to their attitude of hesitation. But the new capital is lacking in good housing accommodations and until the proper time has arrived, I think it would be unwise to remove them to Nanking."

"But if the foreign representatives stay in Peking, depending upon their respective Consuls to transmit dispatches to and from the Nationalist Government, will not this lower the dignity of the nation?"

"Surely, it would," Dr. Chu replied. "The proper thing for them to do would be to come to Nanking in person and deal directly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government."

"But what can you do to remedy the situation, in view of the fact that the necessary Legation Quarters and equipment are not yet completed in the new capital?"

(Continued on next column.)

DR. WANG CHUNG HUI.

RETURNING TO NANKING FROM CANTON.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, August 23rd.

Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Minister of Justice of the Nationalist Government who has been visiting Canton, his home town, left the city for Hong Kong yesterday afternoon at 4.30 on board the s.s. Sai On. From Hong Kong the Minister of Justice will proceed to Shanghai and thence to Nanking to resume his office duties. Some thirty leaders of the Canton regime, including Messrs. Fung Cho Man, Li Man Fan, Luk Hing Ki, Li Tsing, Li Man Hin, and Mak Chao Shu bade him farewell at the wharf, and Mr. Fung Cho Man, the Finance Commissioner, and Mr. Li Man Fan, the acting Chairman of the Canton Political Council came with the Minister to Hong Kong.

Dr. Wang arrived in Canton last Thursday morning from Europe where he was sent by the Nationalist Government to investigate the legal system of the West with a view to introducing the best portions to China. He was lavishly entertained during his short sojourn in the city. He wanted to stay in Kwangtung, his native province, for some time longer but had to go in response to the urgent telegram sent him by the Nationalist Government, requesting him to proceed to Nanking at once. This was because Mr. Tsai Yuen Pai, the acting Minister of Justice has resigned to travel abroad and the Ministry has no one in charge. Mr. Tan Yen Kai then sent a telegram to Dr. Wang on behalf of the Government, requesting him to return to the capital at once.

SHANGHAI AS DIPLOMATIC CENTRE.

"There is one thing we can do," Dr. Chu replied, "and that is to declare that prior to the establishment of Legation Quarters in Nanking, the foreign representatives should proceed to Shanghai to carry on diplomatic business with the Nationalist Government. In this case Shanghai would temporarily become the centre of diplomatic activity in China. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs would still remain in Nanking, but our Foreign Minister and Vice Ministers can very well travel to and fro between Nanking and Shanghai. The existing Foreign Office in Shanghai can be amplified to meet the new need. All the national occasions, however, must be observed in Nanking, and the foreign representatives will be requested to proceed to the new capital to participate in the solemn ceremonies. But apart from this, other diplomatic matters can be very well transacted in Shanghai. I believe if this plan is proposed to the Peking Legations, they will most likely acquiesce and come en masse. In making their headquarters in Shanghai, the problem of finding suitable housing accommodation does not present itself. Furthermore, the countries which they represent will have no cause to suspect that they are hiding themselves in Peking. As they are the official representatives of their countries in China, naturally they are expected to be near the seat of the Nationalist Government and in constant touch with its high officials. It would not be satisfactory to have a Consul-General or a secretary doing the direct official business and reporting to Ministers. Such a round-about and indirect way is not favoured in diplomatic circles."

"But this would be equivalent to making Shanghai the diplomatic centre of the Nationalist Government."

CAPITAL TAKES TIME TO BUILD!

"No," said Dr. Chu. "You must realize it takes time to build a capital. When the United States was formed, Washington was declared to be its capital. But the offices could not be moved in, as the capital had to be built and equipped. Consequently Philadelphia was chosen to carry on the government until the new capital could be built and equipped. We have no right to force the Peking Legations to move into Nanking. But in a few years from now when all the necessary Legation Quarters shall have been built and comfortably equipped, we should be disappointed if they do not comply with our wish and move to Nanking. We are not satisfied with Peking as the capital because of the dominating influence of the Legation Quarters. That is why Nanking was selected as the capital of China. It is to be hoped that the foreign representatives at Peking will come to Shanghai and deal directly and personally with the Nationalist Government. It is further hoped that the Nationalist Government will adopt my views in this respect."

CHARGE OF KIDNAP-PING.

FOUR CHINESE ON TRIAL.

AN \$800 RANSOM.

Four Chinese faced the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, at the Supreme Court yesterday on a charge of kidnapping a boatman on May 15th at Lung Kau Tan.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, conducted the case for the Crown and Mr. Hin Shing Lo appeared for the defendants.

Before the case was opened, His Lordship said that he would have to be satisfied that the case was within the limits of his jurisdiction. Mr. Fitzroy replied that the complainant and his wife were in Deep Water Bay on the night in question, but at about midnight they left and went to fish at Lung Kau Tan.

Explaining the case Mr. Fitzroy stated that at about 4 a.m., another boat with six men in it, among them the four prisoners, came alongside the complainant's boat. The prisoners took complainant away, and when she wife protested, they told her to go to Lin Tin Island and negotiate for her husband's release, and that when she got there, she was to ask for one Tam Mei.

Complainant's wife told her brother what had happened and the latter went to the island and met the prisoners and also saw the complainant in a boat. The prisoners told him that \$800 was the sum they wanted before they would set the prisoner free, and that the money must be paid to a certain man in Macao.

The brother left the robbers' haunt and reported the matter to the Hong Kong Police who sent a constable to Macao to investigate. The prisoner was taken from place to place until they stopped at Macao, where the brother saw one of the prisoners and pointed him out to the constable. This man was arrested and from information supplied the other three were arrested and the prisoner rescued.

The case for the defence was that the whole matter was a "put up" job and that three of the defendants were relatives of the complainant's wife.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

ALLEGED DETENTION OF TWO CHINESE.

MR. M. K. LO'S PROTEST AGAINST THE I. & E. OFFICE.

Mr. M. K. Lo who appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday on behalf of the Tai Tung Distillery, made a protest against the detention by the Imports & Exports Department of two of the Tai Tung's junks.

Mr. Lo said that the Tai Tung Distillery figured recently in a Court case and on Wednesday, according to his instructions from the Manager, the accountant and a juki were taken away in a motor-car to the Imports & Exports Office.

Mr. Lo said that his brother, Mr. Horace Lo, tried to see Mr. Lloyd the same day at about noon, but was informed that Mr. Lloyd was taking statements and could not see Mr. Lo.

Mr. M. K. Lo also went to see Mr. Lloyd and the conversation led to Mr. Lloyd declaring that the police had a right to detain any person for 48 hours. "The Imports & Exports Office were not the Police and they have no right to refuse detained men the assistance of their legal advisers."

Mr. Lo also said that he had heard that the men had been charged and were refused bail. He could not see the men in Court. Mr. B. O. K. Hawkins, who represented the I. & E. Office, then left to make enquiries and later informed his Worship that the men had not been formally charged.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

SHIP'S COOK FINED \$25.

SEQUEL TO FIGHT ABOARD S.S. "HARUNDA."

The cook of the s.s. Harunda was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for assaulting another cook on board with a chopper.

The defendant said that the complainant struck him with his fist first and he picked up a chopper and hit back.

It was stated that the quarrel was over a loan made to the complainant by the defendant. According to the medical certificate the complainant was not seriously injured.

His Worship convicted the defendant and imposed a fine of \$25 and bound over both parties to keep the peace for one year. His Worship also remarked to defendant that even if the complainant struck him he had no right to use a chopper.

ADAM BLAMES EVE!

Two jukis of a junk appeared before Mr. W. Schofield for being in possession of 29,000 "My Dear" brand cigarettes, and 24,000 "Three Star" brand cigarettes. The contraband was found concealed under the deck boards of a junk at Cheung Sha Wan.

The defendants said that they knew the cigarettes were on board but did not know that the duty had not been paid on them. The duty was stated to amount to a little over \$215.

The defendants pointed out a woman in the Court whom they said put the contraband on board. The woman was called by his Worship but denied any knowledge of the matter.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$300 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

THROWING STONES.

An unemployed house boy was fined \$15 at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for having thrown stones into the basement of No. 1, Armand Buildings, to the danger of the inmates. The complainant was an amah in the employ of Dr. J. E. Dovey. The defence was that the stones were thrown to attract the attention of the house boy of No. 2 a friend of defendant. Police evidence was given to the effect that previous complaints had been made of stones being thrown into the basement.

STOLEN TROUSERS.

A thief was seen pulling on a pair of trousers which he had stolen from No. 134, Tai Nam Street. When challenged he admitted that he had gained access by a drain pipe early in the morning.

The prisoner on being charged before Mr. W. Schofield pleaded guilty and a sentence of three months' hard labour was passed. The defendant had had a previous conviction and several other stolen articles were found on him at the time of arrest.

BAD LANGUAGE.

Mr. W. O. Hung, a newly enrolled solicitor appeared on behalf of a Chinese who was summoned before Major C. Wilson, O.B.E., for using bad language.

His Worship was not aware of Mr. Hung's identity, and enquired his name.

Mr. Hung told his Worship and asked for a remand, which was granted with a bail of \$100.



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"BENCH AND BAR IN THE SADDLE." By C. P. HAWKES with a Preface by LORD DARNLEY. ... \$18.50
A Book of Gossip, Rides, Races, Dances and Dancers, Dinners and Dinners, and of other Notabilities, Legal, Social, Political, and Sporting, associated with the Bar Point-to-Point Steeplechases from their inception in 1895 to the Present Day.

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"GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES." Edited by DAVID WATERBURY, M.D., F.R.C.S. ... \$8.00
Lectures delivered at the James Mackenzie Institute for Clinical Research, St. Andrews, Winter Session 1927.

"THE CARE OF THE DOG IN INDIA." By J. ALSTON. ... \$2.85
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"IN THE BEGINNING." By G. ELLIOT SMITH. ... \$1.90
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INTIMATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the O.C., R.A.S.C., SUPPLY CHINA FORWARD, HONGKONG, for the Dates stated for the Undermentioned Services, for a PERIOD of SIX MONTHS, commencing on OCTOBER, 1928.

MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1928.

HOSPITAL AND DETENTION BARRACK SUPPLIES, GOATS FLESH AND MEAT FOR HOSPITAL.

TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1928.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

THURSDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1928.

FUEL—FIREWOOD, COKE AND CHARCOAL.

TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1928.

FORAGE, GENERAL SUPPLIES "B".

A Locked Tender Box will be Outside the O.C., R.A.S.C. Office until 12 Noon on the Dates stated above.

Tender Forms and any necessary Information can be obtained at the above Office Daily (except Sundays) between the Hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

[6833]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 27th Day of AUGUST, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2183.	Adjoining Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2116, Nathan Road, Mong Kok.	As per sale plan.	1703	20	\$3,954.50

[6830]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 27th Day of AUGUST, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1181.	Adjoining New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 430, Yu Chai Street.	As per sale plan.	4,634	82	\$7,992.50

[6831]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 27th Day of AUGUST, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
3	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1182.	Adjoining New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 431, Shek Kip Mei Rd. St.	As per sale plan.	4,154	28	\$1,928.50

[6832]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CLUB Secretaries are Reminded that AUGUST 31st is the LAST DAY for which Application for Affiliation for the Incoming Year can be accepted.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
[6840]

HONG KONG AMATEUR FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

CLUB Secretaries desirous of entering Teams in the above League for this Season are Reminded that Entries CLOSE on the 31st AUGUST. Entrance Fee \$20 for Each Team to accompany the Application.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
[6841]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REFEREES AFFILIATION.

REFEREES wishing to affiliate to the above Association for the Incoming Year, should apply to the Undersigned for the Necessary Form.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong Football Association.
[6842]

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MARRIAGE.

HOLCROFT-SWIRE—On July 26th, at Pontefract, Salop, REGINALD CUTHBERT HOLCROFT, eldest surviving son of Sir George HOLCROFT, Bart., and Lady HOLCROFT, of Eaton Masoott Hall, Salop, to MARY FRANCES SWIRE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. SWIRE, of Longden Manor, Salop.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, August 24th, 1928.

COUNTY CRUISERS AND THE CHINA STATION.

This announcement some months ago that the Admiralty intended to send the new County Class cruisers to China and the arrival in quick succession of these imposing and formidable warships, has aroused speculation in many quarters as to the policy behind this action. Britain's naval forces are divided into two fleets, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Fleets, in

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which all our capital ships with their attendant quotas of cruisers, destroyers and submarines are concentrated. It seemed natural, therefore, that the most powerful squadron of cruisers should be on either one or other of the principal stations.

But that view embodies the strategy of the war period and the ten years shadowing of the German Fleet in the North Sea that preceded it. We are now enjoying an era of profound peace. We have no potential enemies with whom a sudden disagreement or unfortunate incident is likely to lead to war. On the other hand, for a variety of very adequate reasons it is considered necessary to maintain the British Navy at proper strength as was done through the Victorian era. In those days, it will be recollected, a very strong China Fleet was maintained, including a squadron of battleships in addition to a large force of cruisers and light craft for river work.

Our interests in the Far East have immensely developed since those days and other navies have grown in strength. There is nothing aggressive in the presence out here of the new county cruisers any more than there was in the old China Fleet, but a Fleet does enhance national prestige and trade to some degree follows the flag. We have got the ships so why not secure this advantage? Moreover, the British Navy is not a stay-at-home service. Officers and men want to see the world and it is to their advantage and to the good of the Navy itself that this should be arranged whenever possible. A sailor is a person who has been in most parts of the world, and he is a better sailor for this experience.

The psychological effect of foreign service on both officers and men is a factor that so wise and experienced an authority as the British Admiralty would be the last to overlook. Before the war whenever a ship was commissioned for a foreign station the authorities were flooded with applications to serve in her and the China Station was the ambition of a very much larger number of officers than could ever hope to get out here. The Eastern Fleet with its base at Singapore and embracing all ships East of Suez is now a growing conception, and in times of peace this is the area where real policing has to be done. The incident of the Wahibi trouble, when the *Emerald* and two sloops, moved quickly to the threatened port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, the case of the *Jervis Bay*, and the piracy menace in the China Seas, show that there is plenty for the Navy to do in these times.

It may be argued that two million pound cruisers are not needed for work that a sloop or a destroyer could do just as well, but the fact remains that warships are as necessary to the High Seas as the Metropolitan police to London, for there are still "crooked people" in the world. At present the chances of the *Kent* leading her sister ships into action are small, but it is just as well to remember that there are many people alive to-day whose recollections go back to the time when the Prussian navy consisted of a few coast defence gunboats and BISMARCK'S settled policy was no rivalry of Britain's sea power.

JUST TWELVE.

The following story received from the Hong Kong Club is given as "To-day's most probable story" in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian*:—Hong Kong is not absolutely destitute of Englishmen; at least seven or eight reside there. It is predominantly a Scottish colony, however. There is a tram line which begins at Shauiwan Bay and goes for several miles to Victoria and beyond, but stops abruptly before it reaches the fishing village of Aberdeen, as the company was warned that no fares would be paid there. (Its name really is Aberdeen). Recently the attention of passengers on the last car from the direction of the nearest point to Aberdeen was drawn to an elderly Scot, accompanied by a little boy, who was sitting in one corner. The old fellow was holding a watch in his hand and staring at it with an eager expression. Suddenly he exclaimed: "Ah!" and put it away. Then, with a happy smile, he beckoned up the Chinese conductor. "Whatee wantee?" inquired that functionary. "I want," he declared, "to pay the rest of my grandson's fare. He has just become twelve years old."

One case each of small-pox, diphtheria and enteric was reported on Wednesday. All patients were Chinese.

Home papers announce the engagement between Lieut. Kenneth Wales-Beard, R.N., and Margaret Elise, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bird, D.S.O., and Mrs. Bird, of Hong Kong.

Home papers announce the engagement and forthcoming marriage in August of Mr. E. O. Richards, of the Hong Kong Bank, Kuala Lumpur, and Jean, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert and Lady Gardner, of Eastbourne, and formerly of Dublin.

Mr. William Fleming Inglis, Holyoak, Eastbury-avenue, Northwood, Middlesex, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, died on June 12th, aged 65, leaving £26,781, with net personality £23,740. He gives £200 to Annie Wray, maid, £200 each to Miss Mitchell, chauffeur, and Francis Phillips, gardener.

The Man Yuen, Compradore shop, at 28, Queen's Road Central, reports to the police that a *foji* who was entrusted with \$506 has absconded with the money.

Mr. Richard Woodget, of Burnham Overy, Staithe, Norfolk, the skipper of the famous *Cutty Sark*, who died on May 5th last, aged 82, left £8,512 11s. 1d., with net personality £4,327 12s. 8d.

The Theosophical Order of Service has appointed Mr. Herbert E. Lanepart of Hong Kong as its Chief Brother for China. The Order is already established in forty countries, each under a Chief Brother. The head of the Order is Dr. Annie Besant.

Home papers announce that a marriage is arranged, and will take place shortly, at Tientsin, between Captain Thomas Reginald Hawkesworth Smyth, 1st Battalion The East Yorkshire Regiment, and Miss Mercie Irene Garrard, younger daughter of the late Mr. W. P. Garrard and Mrs. Garrard, of Mosman, Sydney, N.S.W.

Mr. Sun Fo arrived in New York on July 31st from London "to pave the way," as he termed it, for the co-operation of American finance and industrial organisation in China's reconstruction. The Consul-General for the Nationalist Government met the Minister at Quarantine, and a large party of Chinese gathered at the pier with flags and banners.

Requests under the will of Mr. Lionel Seymour Wells, the old Middlesex cricketer, include: £300 to his friends in the accountants' department of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.; £100 to the messengers of the company; and £250 "to the youngsters of my office colleagues." Mr. Wells left £13,655 8s. 11d., with net personality £13,581 1s. 6d.

H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi delivered a short address on "Hong Kong" on July 26th to the members of the Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who are specially studying the affairs of the Colonies. Mr. Eugene Ramsden was in the chair, and at the conclusion of the address several questions were put to Sir Cecil Clementi by members of both Houses of Parliament.

We have received a copy of To Lebs "dollar guide" to "Trade and shopping in Hong Kong." It sets out in alphabetical order, and again in trade sections, in English with Chinese signs alongside the names, addresses and telephone numbers of English and leading Chinese firms, with the principal members of their staffs. The book is clearly printed and of considerable use to those whose interests do not lie further afield than the Colony.

Dr. D. H. Balfour, who has served as medical officer on board a number of steamers plying in and out of Hong Kong for the past thirty years, and was well known on the China Coast, died at the Seamen's Institute in the early hours of yesterday morning. The funeral will take place to-day (Friday), and will place the Monument at 10 a.m. Dr. Balfour had been residing at the Seamen's Institute for the past four months. He was 59 years of age.

The proposed Macao Fair to which reference was made in the *Daily Press* yesterday, is, says the *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*, of great value to all foreign firms, and should be particularly utilized by British firms for the purpose of getting into closer touch with the wonderful markets of South China. It represents a great opportunity, particularly for firms interested in motor transport, engineering, and certain proprietary goods, such as patent medicine and foods.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 7.15 p.m., stated:—
A weak anti-cyclonic area extends from the Lower Yangtze across Japan and the Bonins.
A typhoon is probably developing about 500 miles east of Manila.
Local Forecast:—South-east or variable winds, moderate, fair.

THE WING ON FRAUD CASE.

\$50,000 AND A FALSE DEPOSIT BOOK.

FOK CHUNG YUEN GETS THREE YEARS' GAOL.

The case against Fok Chung Yuen of obtaining \$50,000 from the Wing On Company by means of a false deposit book was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday before Mr. Justice P. Jackson.

It will be recalled that the prisoner in this case was sentenced to five years' hard labour by the same judge on Wednesday for uttering a forged document and conspiracy to defraud the Bank of Canton.

Prisoner who was represented by Mr. H. G. Sheldon pleaded "Guilty" to the charge preferred yesterday. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., who prosecuted for the Crown said that the crime was committed between March 1st, 1923, and February 1st, 1925. There were two other men involved in the charge and they had been already sentenced to three years' hard labour. Fok, the prisoner who was out on bail of \$20,000, took advantage of his liberty to abscond and was not arrested till June 26th at Canton.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to three years' hard labour and on the application of the prisoner, His Lordship allowed him to see his wife for half an hour before going to gaol.

Yesterday's sentence will run concurrently with the sentences imposed on Wednesday.

UNUSUAL ACCIDENT.

BOY STRUCK BY A LIFT.

A boy employed in one of the offices situated in Kowloon Building, Queen's Road, was taken to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, suffering from injuries to his head.

It appears that about noon, he leaned over the balustrade of the stairway which encircles the lift and called to a boy below to shut a certain window. The lift was being tested at the time and as it ascended the descending counter weight struck the boy's head and stunned him. An ambulance was immediately sent for and the boy taken to hospital where his injury was pronounced not very serious.

HOW TO STAMP YOUR LETTER.

P.M.G.'S APPEAL.

A circular notice has been issued by the P.M.G. asking for the co-operation of the public in the small matter of stamping their letters in the position most convenient to his staff.

Time and trouble can be saved by following the rules given below, which only embody what most of us do already. It is elegant variations of the top right hand corner position that make extra work.

The circular states:—
The P.M.G. observes that of the letters received to-day into the local post fully one half have their stamps affixed to the opposite side from the address; and of those stamped on the address side fully one half have the stamps inconveniently placed.

This causes considerable delay in the sorting of the letters for cancellation of the stamps; and it also causes delay at the post office of destination.

He accordingly recommends the public to adopt the following uniform practice:—

(1) In the case of letters addressed in European script along the length of the envelope the stamps should be fixed as near as possible to the right-hand corner above the address.

(2) In the case of letters addressed in Chinese character vertically the stamps should be fixed as near as possible to the left-hand corner above the address.

In particular stamps should not be fixed to the opposite side of the envelope to that on which the address appears.

THE REEL CLUB.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT ANNUAL MEETING.

PLANS FOR TATTOO.

There was a large attendance of members at the first annual meeting held yesterday afternoon by the Reel Club. The Club is under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society and receives instruction in dancing and piping from members of the Scottish Company of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Chairman's Speech.

In the absence of Mr. A. Stevenson, the president, the chair was taken by Mr. A. L. Shields.

Mr. Shields said:—The activities of the Club are fully dealt with in the report and I think you will agree that the accounts are most satisfactory in view of the recent formation of the Club. The support received has been very encouraging, and we have already received proposals for a considerable number of new members. We have quite a few non-Scottish members who are most enthusiastic, and keen, and we hope many more will come forward this year. I think it is being realized that a willingness to kick the heels to pipe music does not make a reel dancer, and the excellence and precision of the Scottish dances at the last St. Andrew's Ball clearly reflected the hard work put in by our Honorary Instructors and the interest displayed by our members.

A Fine Heritage.

We are not content to rest on our laurels of last year, and confine our entire attention to the dances for St. Andrew's Ball. We have instructors who can teach any Scottish solo dance and also the fine old Scottish Country dances, and this year we hope to initiate those of our members who are not so fortunate as to know the joys of performing them. Scottish music and dancing are a fine heritage from our ain folk in that grey rugged Homeland of ours. A heritage which, I believe, will still be cherished when the syncopated rhythm of the African jungle which has rocked the world for the past few years has shuffled into oblivion.

To Take Part In Tattoo.

As you may know the Reel Club has been asked to take part in the tattoo in October, and we have been allotted an item in the programme for a display on one of the three nights. We are also taking part in a scene each night in conjunction with the Philharmonic and Amateur Dramatic Societies. This is indeed a compliment to the Reel Club. We are grateful to those members who are devoting so much time to rehearsals, and we look forward to the good show which we know they will give the Colony.

We all regret the absence to-day of our President. As first President of the Club, Mr. Stevenson has very ably filled the position, and we owe a great deal to his hard work in an advisory capacity and to his enthusiasm in taking part in the dances. A hearty vote of thanks inadequately expresses our indebtedness to him.—(Applause.)

I would also express the thanks of the Club to our energetic Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sutherland. He has worked hard in organizing and carrying on work of the Club, and I am sure you all highly appreciate his efforts.—(Applause.)

The adoption of the report and accounts proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. D. L. McWhiter, was passed unanimously.

Other Business.

Mr. A. L. Shields, was elected President for the ensuing year on the proposal of Mr. C. I. Cooke, seconded by Mr. K. S. Morrison, who both spoke enthusiastically in support of their nominee and mentioned the excellent work he had done for the Club.

A new committee consisting of Messrs. C. Duncan, C. I. Cooke, K. S. Morrison, A. A. McKintosh, and Mrs. Ralston was elected on the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. G. Bight.

Mr. R. O. Sutherland was re-elected Hon. Secretary on the proposal of Mr. A. A. McKintosh seconded by Mr. G. Duncan, and Mr. W. Beveridge re-elected Hon. Treasurer on the proposal of Mr. K. S. Morrison seconded by Mr. C. I. Cooke.

Mr. R. O. Sutherland announced that the new season would open on Wednesday, September 26th, when the first of the practice dances for St. Andrew's Ball would be held. There would be as last year ten practice meetings before the ball. Mr. Sutherland then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. A. L. Shields, the new President, which was very heartily received.

DEATH OF WU PEI FU.

VERNACULAR PRESS REPORT.

SHOT IN SZECHUAN.

(Tsun Wan Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23rd.

According to the *China Times*, a leading Chinese paper in Shanghai, Marshal Wu Pei Fu, a well-known warrior in China until recently, has been shot dead by local defence forces under General Liu Chen Kueh at Suiing, Szechuan Province.

LABOUR UNIONS IN PEKING.

(Wah Tse Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23rd.

Marshal Yen Hsi Shan's ruthless proscription of labour unions in Peking is arousing considerable objection on all sides especially among the City Kuomintang of Peking, which has issued a declaration denouncing Marshal Yen. It explains that the labour movement in Peking is really a part of the popular movement of the Kuomintang backing the Nationalist Government, so that it can not reasonably be accused of being in affiliation with Communism.

CHANG'S SYMPATHY.

(Wah Tse Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23rd.

General Chang Hsueh Liang telegraphed to the Peking military authorities the day before yesterday that he was in sympathy with the Nationalist Authorities in the latter's decision to raise a punitive expedition against Chang Tsung Chang and Chu Yu Pu if they did not obey the Nationalists' order to reorganise their remnants.

Marshal Yen Hsi Shan's troops numbering more than 40,000, under the command of General Han Fu Chu, are concentrating within the area between Tientsin and Peking in readiness for action against the Shantung-Chihli remnants.

THE BELGIAN TREATY.

(Wah Tse Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23rd.

Satisfactory results have been obtained through the recent negotiations between Dr. C. T. Wang and the Belgian Minister in Nanking regarding the revision of the Sino-Belgian Treaty.

CHINESE BANKERS' PROTEST.

A Naval Wireless message from Kiangsu states that, as a protest against the provincial interior commercial tax (which has been declared illegal by the National Government), Chinese merchants and bankers in the neighbourhood are suspending business.

NEW FLAGSHIP.

TRANSFER NEXT WEEK.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

H.M.S. *Kent*, the new cruiser which arrived on the China Station last week, sailed for Weihaiwei yesterday. The flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station (Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald R.Y. Tyrwhitt, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O.) will be transferred from H.M.S. *Hawkins* to H.M.S. *Kent* on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 29th.

H.M.S. *Hawkins* is due to arrive in Hong Kong from Weihaiwei on Monday, September 3rd, and she will sail for England on Tuesday, September 11th.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

FIFTY BALE UNITS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 23rd.

The Cotton Exchange has approved the principle of trading in fifty bale units also trading in raw wool futures.

DROUGHT IN NORTH JAPAN.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

FARMERS FIGHT FOR WATER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Aug. 23rd.

Though central Japan has suffered in recent weeks from excess of rain, the northern districts are experiencing a serious shortage of water owing to the long continued drought.

As a result of a dispute for the possession of water, fighting broke out this morning between the farmers of two villages in the Aomori Prefecture. Twenty are reported to have been injured before the arrival of a strong detachment of police to disperse the combatants.

A CIVIL SERVANT'S DEBTS.

OFFICIAL SECRETS SOLD.

LIST OF CONTRACTORS AND PRICES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 22nd.

A mild sensation was caused at Bow Street to-day when a Civil Servant named Taylor, aged 27, was produced in the dock and charged with contravention of the Official Secrets Act by communication on August 14th, to an unauthorised person information obtained owing to his position.

Taylor, who is employed by the Air Ministry, was also charged under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Evidence was given to the effect that Taylor, who entered the Civil Service as a boy clerk, offered, earlier in the month, to supply to a contractor a list of the Government contractors competing with him, and a list of their price-lists.

The offer was allegedly made in consideration of the payment of a sum of money.

It was also stated that Taylor had previously borne an excellent character. He was married and had one child. His downfall was attributed to betting and the fact that he had become involved with money-lenders.

The accused was found guilty on both counts and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

AERIAL TRIP TO INDIA.

"PRINCESS XENIA" ARRIVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KARACHI, Aug. 22nd.

The monoplane *Princess Xenia*, piloted by Captain C. D. Barnard, with the sexagenarian Duchess of Bedford as passenger, has arrived here from Bushire, where they have been held up for two months awaiting the arrival of a new engine.

They are flying back to England on Friday.

REPARATIONS TO BRITAIN.

COMMISSION SET UP IN MEXICO.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Aug. 22nd.

The first meeting of the Commission set up under the Anglo-Mexican Convention of 1926 for the settlement of British pecuniary claims for loss or damage by revolutionary acts in Mexico between November 20th, 1919, and May 31st, 1920.

RESTRICTIONS ON CUBA SUGAR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 22nd.

It is privately reported that 82 per cent. of the sugar planters in Cuba have petitioned President Machado to discontinue restriction of next season's crop.

AIR BASE IN PERSIAN GULF.

BRITAIN'S NEW PLAN.

PROBABLY AT BASRA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 22nd.

Britain's air plans for the future, encouraged by the remarkable success of the R.A.F. flying-boat cruise in the Far East and Australia, embrace a scheme for the establishment early next year of a permanent flying-boat base in the Persian Gulf.

The Persian Gulf base is to be equipped with a flight of six Super-Marine Southampton flying-boats of a type similar to those now in Australia. The flight will be assembled at the Cattewater Seaplane Station, Plymouth Sound, and after a period of training, will leave for the Persian Gulf early in 1929.

The base will probably be established at Basra, though at first it was intended for Karachi.

When the flight leaves Cattewater it will be replaced by a second flight which will be permanently stationed in Home waters.

The extension of the Imperial air defences now made by the Air Ministry means that next year the flying-boat defences of the Empire will be disposed as follows: Two flights in Home waters at Calshot and Plymouth and two flights on trade routes at Basra and Singapore.

SOVIET SUSPICIONS OF BRITISH WARSHIPS.

VICTIMS OF "L.S.S." DISASTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, August 22nd.

According to an official communiqué issued to-day by the Tass Agency, the Soviet Government has replied to the request of the British Government for the bodies recovered from the submarine *L.S.S.* The reply states that the Soviet Government has no objection to the arrival of a warship belonging to a friendly nation, as for instance, Norway, and in the question of the removal of the bodies, it has no objection to the arrival of a British merchantman, but the Soviet Government could not consent to a British warship entering Soviet territorial waters.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN PERSIA.

MANY BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHRAN, Aug. 22nd.

A severe earthquake is reported affecting Sabazwar, Nishapur, Shirvan, Khorassan and the whole of this particular district.

At present only scanty details are available, but it is learned that many buildings in Nishapur have been badly damaged and that ten people have been killed.

STRESEMANN BACK AGAIN.

WELCOMED AT CABINET MEETING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Aug. 22nd.

For the first time since his health broke down in May, Herr Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, attended a Cabinet meeting to-day. He outlined his foreign political programme which was unanimously endorsed by his colleagues.

Dr. Stresemann is leaving for Paris to sign the Kellogg Pact without any special instructions from the Cabinet.

AMERICAN RUBBER POOL.

LIQUIDATION PROCEEDING.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 22nd.

It is authoritatively stated that the liquidation of the American rubber pool is proceeding satisfactorily, and will be completed long before November 1st.

The financial statements of some of the important companies disclosed the fact that the losses incurred by the operation of the pool have been wiped off.

GREEK ELECTION OUTBREAKS.

PANGALOS AND SHOOTING INCIDENT.

PROSECUTOR'S INQUIRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, Aug. 23rd.

General Pangalos will appear before the Public Prosecutor to-day in connection with the election shooting incident. Two of the wounded are reported to have died. A colonel was examined yesterday in connection with the same affair and was imprisoned.

[On the eve of the elections, states a cable dated August 19th, a number of Venizelists gathered outside the Pangalists' election rooms, jeering and throwing stones. They were suddenly fired on from a balcony, and four were wounded, two rather seriously.]

The police state that the firing was caused by four officers, including General Pangalos himself.]

SUN BATHS IN BAGHDAD.

MANY CONVERTS TO NEW HEALTH CULT.

TOPES DISPENSED WITH.

What may be described as a new cult of sun worship is now in vogue among the British community in Baghdad, and is attracting an increasing number of converts, writes the Baghdad correspondent of the *Calcutta Statesman*.

Previously the European in the East has treated the sun as an enemy, and has protected himself with all manner of devices against the supposedly malignant powers of its rays. Adherents of the new cult, however, believe that the sun's rays are beneficial rather than malignant and, defying all the generally accepted ideas about sunstroke, deliberately expose themselves to the sun at its hottest.

The treatment is to recline naked on the roof, in the full glare of the sun, the heat beating up from the surface of the roof below as well as from above. Novices are permitted to wear topes, but the complete initiates, who are as yet few in number, dispense with any head covering. Sun spectacles are, however, a necessity.

All this may sound incredible to those who believe that exposure of the spine to the tropical sun induces heat stroke. The writer of these notes can, however, testify to the above statements, as he himself is a recent convert to the sun cult.

One begins gradually of course—five or ten minutes' sun bath is enough to begin with—it can then be increased gradually up to an hour or more. By this means the skin becomes acclimatised and tanned, whereas otherwise, it would blister and peel. It is claimed that the ultraviolet rays of the sun penetrate the skin to an infinitesimal extent and communicate their health-giving properties to the body.

Those who practise the sun treatment declare that they are never ill, that they feel rejuvenated and that they do not feel the effects of the heat. One may compare the recent discovery of the properties of the ultra-violet rays in codliver oil and also the invention of vita glass.

CALCUTTA SENSATION.

ALLEGED INSANITY OF SENIOR MAGISTRATE.

A sensation was created in the Court of Mr. Justice Cammidge and Mr. Justice B. K. Ghosh in Calcutta on August 5th, when Mr. P. S. Sen, of the Bengal Civil Service, at present Senior Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, applied in person against an order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate directing the issue of a warrant against him.

It was alleged that at an inquiry presided over by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the petitioner was declared to be insane and a warrant of arrest issued. Their Lordships directed the petitioner to get certified copies of the order complained of.

STRIKING A BAR-GAIN?

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

MUCH OPPOSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

August 23rd.

Authoritative circles are most reticent as regards the allegations made by the *Manchester Guardian* and comment is being withheld, though it has been stated that the report is "much exaggerated."

Whether it is an exaggeration or not, it seems to be a fact that the British Government has made concession to France in regard to land armaments in order to secure an agreement in regard to naval armaments.

It is supposed that leakages of information to Germany indicating this result of the compromise, has led to such strong criticism of the whole scheme in Berlin.

The position of America has also to be borne in mind. In spite of British and French assurances, there appears to be strong opposition at Washington to the proposals, and the view is now held that as the result of United States' opposition, the whole plan may come to nothing.

Again, however, it is pointed out, that there should be no cause for alarm since the whole question of land armaments must be submitted to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission before anything definite can be settled. All Powers must adhere to the agreement before it can become operative.

MAGISTRATE AND A HYDE PARK CASE.

HOUSEMAID COMPLIMENTED FOR GIVING EVIDENCE.

"This is only a further illustration that such things which are said to occur, do really occur, notwithstanding the incredulity of the public," said Mr. Mead at Marlborough-street, in dealing with a Hyde Park case.

Ernest Edward Colman, aged 78, independent, of Downside-crescent, Hampstead, denied a charge of using insulting words and behaviour. Phyllis Ward, a young housemaid of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, stated that Colman nodded and laughed to her, and eventually sat on the chair next to her and asked her to go for a walk, saying he would make it worth her while. She beckoned to Police Constable Badger, who arrested the man.

Colman, in the witness-box, denied that he asked the young woman to go for a walk and that he said he would make it worth her while. Mr. Mead—I very much regret that my hands are tied in this matter and that the biggest penalty is £2 for your disgraceful behaviour.

Addressing Miss Ward, he said, "The public are very much indebted to you for your courage in coming here and giving evidence, which is very repugnant to many young women."

He added that he believed her story and said that she had behaved in a very modest and proper way.

Colman was fined £2, with 10s. costs.

RETURN TO DEATH PENALTY.

"TRANSPORTATION NOT DETERRENT ENOUGH."

BOMBAY, August 9th.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has issued the following firman:—"It has been the practice for some years to commute death sentences to sentences of transportation for life, but experience has proved that the sentence of transportation for life is not deterrent enough for offences like murder which are punishable by death."

Moreover, since the adoption of this practice, cases of murder have been occurring with greater frequency.

"Hence, in future, if a convicted person is awarded the sentence of death and the same has been confirmed, it shall not be commuted, except in cases where really overwhelming circumstances are in favour of such commutation."

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS DIVIDEND.

BRIGHT HOPES FOR FUTURE.

EXTENSION TO INDIA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, August 22nd.

It is announced that the Directors of the Imperial Airways Company, which conducts air services to the Continent and the Middle East, have recommended the payment of a dividend of five per cent. for the year ended March 31st.

This is an event of note in the annals of British air transport, for it indicates that within four years of the formation of the Company, its prospects are such that the Board can afford to make disbursements instead of retaining every penny for development.

The Company has an issued capital of £475,000, and the profit made during the year, including, of course, the Government subsidy, was £72,000, compared with £11,400 for the previous year. A sum of £24,000 is being devoted to wiping off the deficit of the earlier years of operation.

The great improvement of the past year is attributed to the gradual improvement of the Company's air fleet and the increasing use of its air services as the public becomes more cognisant of the advantages of air transport.

With the prospective extension of the Company's services, notably to India, which should prove profitable, it is anticipated that in the near future the Company will reach a self-supporting basis.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG.

CHINESE APPRENTICES AND BRITISH TRADE.

Communications from Hong Kong respecting the Chinese Indemnity and the financial needs of the University of Hong Kong state that the funds on deposit in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank to the account of the Boxer Indemnity are ample for all the needs of the University and for starting it on a career of increased usefulness. An appeal is therefore made, says the *China Express & Telegraph*, to the British Government and people not to miss the opportunity now open of enabling the only British University in the Far East to increase its activities and to enlarge its student roll.

It is described as a dangerous delusion to suppose that the British can ignore the younger generation in China and yet retain their influence in the Far East; and an even more dangerous delusion is for the British people to think that the University can be "allowed to sink into inefficiency and insignificance without the already diminished prestige of Great Britain in China suffering still further mortification."

An accompanying leaflet dwells upon the placing of Chinese apprentices in Great Britain as a factor in the future of British trade in China. The United States, by remitting the Indemnity, has been enabled to institute an annual fund in China, part of which is spent on sending young Chinese to work in factories in America. It is pointed out that until quite recently practically all British manufacturers required a premium of several hundred pounds, but now "most firms will take a sufficiently educated and presentable apprentice and pay him a bare living wage (about 30s. to 50s. a week)."

The writer says that, if the University of Hong Kong were provided with a system of scholarships sufficient to cover the fare to Great Britain and back, and to provide a small sum for clothes and eventualities, the Engineering Faculty could easily send to British factories a number of Chinese who would be well equipped, both educationally and otherwise, to take their places as apprentices alongside British youths. "The apprentice who has been trained in the best and, indeed, in many cases the only possible traveller for the goods of the firm which trained him." Of course, Chinese apprentices have been trained in British factories already, but only on a very small scale, and America "has established a considerable lead."

Reverting to the 1928 scheme submitted by the University, that the Indemnity should in part be used to establish a system of scholarships tenable by its ex-students in Great Britain, the leaflet refers to the benefits that would accrue both to Britain and to China.

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GOVERNOR SMITH'S ACCEPTANCE.

STATEMENT OF POLICY.

MODIFIED PROHIBITION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 22nd.

Speaking at Albany to-day to a vast audience of supporters, with millions all over the United States listening in to the broadcast of the address, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, the Governor of New York, and Democratic nominee for the Presidency, formally announced his acceptance of the nomination.

Governor Smith dealt exhaustively with the problem of prohibition, and strongly advocated modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, declaring that the present state of affairs was sufficient evidence of the urgent need for reform.

With regard to the claims of the farmers, he promised to make it one of his first duties to deal with the problem of controlling the crop surpluses.

President Coolidge's policy in Nicaragua and Mexico was keenly assailed by the Democratic candidate, who also pledged himself to a "real" endeavour to bring about the outlawry of war as an instrument of national policy.

Reiterating that neither he, nor the Democratic Party, contemplated any sudden or drastic changes in the present tariff scales, he advocated "progressive legislation for the protection and care of workmen."

Antiquated Methods.

He struck a popular note in making it plain that he was strongly opposed to the harsh immigration provision which so frequently was the cause of the separation of families and said that the Democrats would remove the provision.

Mr. Smith also opposed the principle of immigration restriction based on figures of an immigrant population contained in a census which was 38 years old.

Reaffirming his strong stand for the public ownership and control of water power, he emphasised the necessity for inland waterways, of re-afforestation and the conservation of natural resources.

Returning to the Prohibition question, Governor Smith insisted that the present definition of the alcoholic content of a beverage was candidly admitted to be inaccurate and unsatisfactory.

State Option.

Some immediate relief would be forthcoming on the amendment of the Volstead Law. He outlined his plan for the amendment of the law, stating that he proposed legislation which would permit each State to fix its own standard, subject to a proviso that that standard did not exceed a maximum which would be fixed by Congress.

Referring to bootlegging, which he declared went on almost unchecked all over the United States, he said that that was an argument in itself for the repeal or amendment of the Volstead Law. The people themselves should, after eight years' trial, be permitted to say whether or not the existing conditions should be rectified.

Mr. Smith mentioned that Canada had gone far to solve the problem by the sale of liquor made by the State.

No Saloons.

He said he proposed to stamp out ruthlessly the corruption in enforcement activities.

Again referring to modification proposals, he said that an amendment should be passed which would give each State, after a referendum of its own people, the right, wholly within its borders, to import, manufacture, and sell alcohol. He would not, however, tolerate a return to the saloons.

Governor Smith also promised that legislation would be framed to meet just causes of complaint as regards the unwarranted issue of injunctions in labour disputes.

Arbitration Treaties.

Governor Smith declared that the usefulness of arbitration treaties as deterrents of war was materially impaired by the reservations of various nations claiming the right to wage defensive wars; as those reservations were interpreted in the light of President Coolidge's record.

Mr. Smith expressed the belief that Americans desired to assume their full share of responsibility for the administration of the world without a political alliance with any foreign nation.

He pledged himself to remove the causes of war and to substitute conciliation, conference, arbitration and judicial determination.

LAWN BOWLS.

CURTAILED PROGRAMME
FOR TO-MORROW.

TWO SENIOR GAMES.

The League championship having now been decided, interest so far as the senior division of the lawn bowls League is concerned will be confined to the lesser honour of runners-up position. The Police and the Kowloon Docks are the candidates. The junior division fight for promotion will be as keen as ever now that the Club de Recreio "A" are only a point behind the Civil Service. It would have been the other way had not Recreio "A" been beaten by their "B" team.

In winning the championship for the second time and going through unbeaten so far this season, Craigengower have added to their wonderful record during the seven years or so they have been playing bowls. In this short time they have also been runners-up twice in the League, have won the Spey Cup, provided two Colony champions, besides being represented in Inter-club matches.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

The Civil Service having already played their home fixture with the Police appearing in the programme for to-morrow and also the return game, both these Clubs will be without a League match. This is unfortunate after the convincing display given by the former last week. The champions are also free and will probably play a friendly game with the Recreio "A" team at King's Park.

The two senior division games are on the neighbouring grounds in Kowloon. Kowloon Docks are visiting the Kowloon C.C. ground and the homesters will probably win as they deserve to after their close fight in the earlier game which resulted in a draw. The Bowling Green Club may also be expected to win the points when they meet Taikoo.

In the junior division the Yacht Club are at home to the Bowling Green Club and East Point receive the Civil Service. The visitors are admittedly the stronger and it remains to be seen whether the home Clubs can spring a surprise. Kowloon C.C. travel to Taikoo. This will probably be a tight game, Taikoo having the advantage of ground. Craigengower receive Recreio "B" and will in all likelihood beat them again.

Fixtures and League tables follow:—

Division I.

Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon Docks.
Kowloon Bowling G.C. v. Taikoo.

Division II.

Yacht Club v. Kowloon B.G.C.
East Point v. Civil Service.
Taikoo v. Kowloon C.C.
Craigengower v. Recreio "B."

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Division I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Craigengower	9	9	0	0	18
Police B.C.	10	6	0	4	12
Kowloon D.R.C.	9	5	1	3	11
Taikoo R.C.	9	4	0	5	8
Kowloon B.G.C.	9	4	0	5	8
Kowloon C.C.	9	3	1	5	7
Civil Service	11	1	0	10	2

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For Agt.	Up	Dn.
Craigengower	380	448	104
Kowloon D.R.C.	553	524	29
Kowloon B.G.C.	545	533	12
Police R.C.	584	569	0
Taikoo R.C.	592	531	0
Kowloon C.C.	489	552	0
Civil Service	383	661	0

Division II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Civil Service	10	7	1	2	15
Recreio "A"	10	7	0	3	14
Kowloon B.G.C.	10	6	1	3	13
Taikoo R.C.	9	5	0	4	10
Recreio "B"	9	4	1	4	9
Craigengower	10	4	0	6	8
East Point R.C.	11	4	0	7	8
Kowloon C.C.	9	3	1	5	7
Yacht Club	9	1	0	8	2

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For Agt.	Up	Dn.
Recreio "A"	678	443	235
Civil Service	651	610	141
Kowloon B.G.C.	637	619	118
Recreio "B"	614	613	1
Taikoo R.C.	473	493	20
Kowloon C.C.	616	581	35
Craigengower	609	630	21
Yacht Club	380	602	222
East Point R.C.	567	764	197

HOME FOOTBALL.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

ENGLISH LEAGUE SEASON
STARTS.

The English League football season will open at Home to-morrow with a full programme of matches in all divisions. Twenty-two teams are taking part in each section. Everton were the champions of the First Division last season, Huddersfield (runners-up) having collapsed in the latter stages after being hot favourites for the honour. Tottenham and Middlesbrough were relegated to the Second Division. The Clubs which gained promotion to the First Division were Manchester City and Leeds United. Fulham and South Shields lost their place in the Second Division, the newcomers being Bradford and Millwall Athletic who finished a successful season at the top of their respective sections in the Third Division.

Bolton Wanderers are receiving the champions in the opening game to-morrow while Portsmouth oppose Huddersfield Town. Chelsea who failed to gain promotion after a promising start in the Second Division are at home to Swansea Town.

The fixtures follow:—

Division I.

Birmingham v. Manchester C.
Bolton v. Everton
Burnley v. Sunderland
Derby v. Blackburn
Leeds U. v. Aston Villa
Liverpool v. Burny
Manchester U. v. Leicester
Newcastle v. Cardiff
Portsmouth v. Huddersfield
Wednesday v. Arsenal
West Ham v. Sheffield U.

Division II.

Barnsley v. Bradford
Bristol C. v. Grimsby
Chelsea v. Swansea
Hull v. Southampton
Millwall v. Notts C.
Nott. E. v. Wolves
Preston v. Blackpool
Reading v. Middlesbrough
Tottenham v. Oldham
West Brom. v. Clapton.

Division III. (Southern).

Torquay v. Queen's P.R.
Bournemouth v. Southend
Brentford v. Exeter
Coventry v. Norwich
Crystal Pal. v. Watford
Gillingham v. Fulham
Luton v. Brighton
Newport v. Walsall
Northants v. Charlton
Plymouth v. Merthyr
Swindon v. Bristol R.

Division III. (Northern).

Accrington v. Carlisle
Bradford C. v. Rotherham
Darlington v. S. Shields
Halifax v. Crewe
Hartlepool v. Nelson
Lincoln v. Wigan
New Brighton v. Barrow
Rochdale v. Doncaster
Southport v. Ashington
Stockport v. Tranmere
Wrexham v. Chesterfield.

£974 IN FINES FROM
BOOKMAKERS.

GREYHOUND BOOM ENDING?

Fines totalling £974 with 218 guineas costs were imposed by the Leeds Stipendiary Magistrate on a number of bookmakers who were charged with offences under the Finance Act, 1926, at the Leeds greyhound racing track. The charges included making false weekly returns to the Inland Revenue authorities and not producing the actual field book used on the track when asked to do so.

In imposing the fines, the Stipendiary Magistrate said that he had no doubt the defendants had embarked upon a very systematic and deliberate scheme by which they had defrauded the Revenue of large sums of money. It was not very difficult to do, he added, but it was very difficult to detect, and but for the extreme vigilance of the Excise officers would not have been detected at all. The defendants might have been charged in another court with much graver offences, which might have involved terms of imprisonment. He would allow the defendants time to pay, but if they found they could not pay in the time and he was satisfied they had tried to pay he would allow further time. He would not disqualify them from holding a licence because they had no other source of livelihood and it seemed absurd to impose penalties on people and then deprive them of the means of paying.

While giving evidence regarding the standing of the various defendants on the racecourses generally, Mr. Oliver Cromwell, one of the Customs and Excise officers, said he thought the bottom had been pretty well knocked out of greyhound racing.

HONG DOUBLES.

JARDINE'S IN FINAL.

AN EXCITING MATCH.

After a pretty long break, the competition for the Hong Doubles Tournament was resumed yesterday afternoon on the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts, when two interesting matches were decided.

In the first W. D. Fiddes Wilson and R. Gordon (Jardine, Mathe-son) scr. met Rev. F. P. W. Alexander and Lt.-Col. Wyatt owe 15/3 in the semi-final and after a very strenuous and exciting struggle won their way to the final by 3-0, 6-3, 5-8.

In the other match G. W. Sewell and H. Owen Hughes owe 15/2 accounted for E. D. Lawrence and T. D. E. Pendered (A.P.C.) owe 3/6 in the fourth round by 6-3, 6-8. They now enter the semi-final where they meet R. K. Valentine and A. D. Humphreys (Dodwell & Co.) owe 15, the winners to meet the Jardine pair in the Final.

"DAILY CHRONICLE" SOLD
AGAIN.MR. W. HARRISON'S NEW
ENTERPRISE.

LORD READING TO RETIRE.

It was officially announced last month that Mr. William Harrison, on behalf of the Inverack group, has purchased the controlling interest in the Daily Chronicle Investment Corporation, Ltd.

This controls the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Sunday News*, the *Edinburgh Evening News*, the *Yorkshire Evening News*, and the *Doncaster Gazette*.

It was stated that it is agreed that these newspapers shall continue their support of the Liberal Party.

Lord Reading, having disposed of the interests of his group, will shortly retire from the chairmanship of the board of the *Daily Chronicle*.

Mr. William Harrison is a Conservative in politics.

Lord Reading became associated with the *Daily Chronicle* when he returned to England from India in 1893, at the end of his term as Viceroy.

Mr. Lloyd George then severed his official connection with the newspaper, and sold out his invested holding of Liberal funds. Sir David Yule and Sir Thomas Cato, both Indian merchants, became chief proprietors. The recent death of Sir David Yule brought the control of the newspaper again into the market.

Mr. William Harrison, who is a solicitor by profession, is a comparatively young man, less than forty-five years of age.

He left his legal practice to acquire the Inverack Paper Company, and with that as his pivot point has built up a chain of paper-making companies.

Among the various newspapers he already controls are the *Illustrated London News*, the *Sketch*, the *Tatler*, the *Graphic*, the *Bytander*, the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic*, the *Sphere*, *Even*, the *Draper's Record*, and *Men's Wear*.

PRINCE'S CAR STOPPED.

HOME SECRETARY PRAISES
DILIGENT CONSTABLE.

Allusion to a recent occasion when the Prince of Wales's motor car was held up by a special constable was made by the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, during an inspection of nearly 1,000 special constabulary of Surrey on Rammore Common, near Dorking.

Lord Ashcombe, Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, presented medals to 50 constables with nine years' service. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, addressing the men, said a special debt of gratitude was due to the special constabulary, who gave of their leisure to make themselves proficient in their duties—even to the extent of stopping a member of the Royal House.

"I do not think one of my own constables would have done that," he added. "I will not say why, but all honour to the man who did his duty fearlessly and without thought of the consequences."

The incident referred to occurred during Ascot Week when the Prince of Wales and Prince George were held up by a long line of waiting cars while motoring to a ball at Great Fosters, Egham. Their chauffeur informed the "Special" that the Prince of Wales was his passenger, but the constable replied, "I have heard that story before."

GOLF.

THE GREAT ILLUSION.

No doubt, writes the *Times* golf correspondent, we are old enough to know better but no doubt also there is something wonderfully soothing about it. By "it" I mean that state of things and of mind best described in the composite word "Got-within-a-yard-of-the-Suez-Canal-with-my-tee-shot-and-home-at-the-18th-with-a-drive-and-a-tingy-pitch." This weather (I am writing while the prophets are still talking of anticyclones) is not well adapted to golf, but it does produce the illusion that we can play golf, and the more unsuitable the weather, the more splendid the illusion. So, as a cure for senile humility, there is a good deal to be said for playing in it.

For three days last week I was one of a party at the seaside. What we ought to have been doing was to sit in shirt-sleeves on a little green balcony on the first floor front and eat shrimps out of a paper bag, like a fat gentleman in a John Leach picture. What we did was to drive daily over to Sandwich and play not one round but two. And, however much superior persons may scoff at us, it was extraordinarily pleasant. Everything conspired to produce the great illusion, for whereas the fairway was for the most part hard and yellow, the greens were green, beautifully watered oases in a thirsty wilderness. So the driving was supremely easy and the putting as easy as so intricately devilish a business ever can be. Even the approaching was not unduly difficult to those wise enough to stoop to the lowly arts of the snuffler. What made it all so seductively demoralizing was this: it was not possible to lay down in cold strokes the precise value of that palpably helpful ground. Let us say that a middle-aged gentleman reached the turn in 34 or 35, as, indeed, there was no conceivable reason why he should not. As to each individual hole he could argue quite speciously that he could have accomplished that 4 or that 3 under ordinary conditions. What was done in the 34 could also have been done in the 35. Save, perhaps, at the seventh, when the ball bounded so cheerfully down the fiery strath, there was no hole as to which a carping friend could make himself specifically and convincingly unpleasant. It was all a matter of general estimate, and we knew what a multitude of lies are covered in golf by the blessed word "estimated." It has held more putts of eight feet than all the patent putters in the world.

Conscience And Vanity.

Therefore, in the dialogue which was conducted in the mind of each one of us between Conscience and Vanity, Vanity could at least keep up its end. Thus Conscience might begin, with a candid and disarming air, "Well, now, take the fifth. If you hit the ball nearly into the bathing machines you must admit your second is easier than a much longer shot from right under that beastly bank." Not at all, answers Vanity, but without apologetics. "I could make see where I was going as I should have done through the gap, and a good long, high shot on to a soft green much nicer than a nondescript pitch and run on to a hard one full of kicks." Vanity further goes on to preach how it was impossible to stop the second downwind on the first green, which made it a very difficult four. Conscience thereupon points out that if the ground had not been hard there would have been no question of a second on the green at all; the tee shot would have stopped in the kitchen, the second would have perforce been played short of the bunker, and, "Oh, yes, you're going to be offensively there," no arguing possible. Anyhow, although the run does make some difference, I should hope I know when I'm hitting the ball, and you must confess I was driving beautifully. Look how straight I was and where I carried it to the—"Conscience wonders whether it is worth while saying that which is an obvious fact, that it is far easier to hit the ball clean just because of the knowledge that it will go a long way whether it is hit clean or not. On the whole Conscience concludes that it is not worth quarrelling; so Vanity is allowed to walk off with the honours of the argument and that myth of the beautiful-driving becomes crystallized into history. Not only that, but the reason of its beauty—the discovery of one of those dear old something that we have been discovering all our lives—is carefully noted for future reference. The illusion reigns supreme.

Only one member of our party was unaffected by it. He was my opponent, on the occasion of his playing a tee shot off no more than respectable appearance to the 18th hole. We thought the ball might be on the green, but when we came up the green was bare. "Must have had a bad kick," we said. I with the mental reservation that the kick was not ill-deserved. We (Continued on next column).

RIVER CONTROL IN THE
F.M.S.SIR GEORGE MAXWELL'S
COMMENTS.A NEW DEPARTMENT
WANTED?

Valuable comments upon the report of the F.M.S. Rivers Commission are made in an article contributed by Sir George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., former Chief Secretary to the F.M.S. Government, to *British Malaya* (the A.B.M. magazine). Sir George points out that the outstanding feature of the report of the Rivers Control Commission is in its emphatic and unanimous declaration in favour of a federal organisation (rather than four "State" organisations) for dealing with the problem of controlling the rivers of the Federation.

That deterioration was a slow but constant process from time immemorial until the advent of British protection; that thereafter it increased rapidly and enormously as the result of the deforestation, tin mining and "clean-weeding," which were inseparable from the general development of the country's resources; that if from the date of British protection onwards the rivers had been continuously and effectively snaggled by the Government, they would have been in a far better condition than they are now;

that, if there had been a department charged by the Government with the special duty of protecting the rivers from receiving the inputs of mining silt and clean-weeding operations, the condition of the rivers would have been far better than snagging alone could have made them.

Upon the question of dredging

for tin in and alongside river-beds, the Commission have reported ably and well, and its recommendations will carry the weight which the experience and ability of the Commissioners fully deserve.

F.W.D. And River Problem.

The question which disturbs the public mind, and which must be answered, can be put in the words of another term of reference thus:— "Whether the Public Works Department, as at present constituted and organised, is as efficient as it possibly can be for the essential duty of maintaining, controlling and improving the rivers and streams of the Federation."

Other questions arise, if the

answer is in the negative. One is whether it is advisable to create a new and entirely separate department, under a "Director of River Control," for the express purpose of taking charge of all the rivers, and instituting not only curative, but also preventive measures.

Programme Of Curative Work.

The programme of curative work outlined by the Chief Secretary to Government in the Federal Council on February 28th, 1927, is interesting in this connection. A number of dredges are to be bought. There is to be a special expenditure of some three million dollars in the current year and next year, and an annual expenditure of £750,000. It is proposed to increase the staff from seven to twenty-eight. All this is an indication that the Hydraulic Branch will be as big as many "Departments," and may be added as an argument in favour of creating a separate department.

Now that the Commission has so clearly declared itself in favour of a Federal Board past difficulties have been removed.

The importance of an adequate river control to the public in general, and to the planting community in particular, is sometimes overlooked—as indeed it seems to have been by the Commission when it suggested that it should concentrate on one point—and the appointment of another Commission with more explicit terms of reference would go some way towards relieving the anxiety which has not been dispelled by the present report.

searched in the bunker on the left and the bunker on the right, and the bunker short; we combed the rough beyond the green. Finally, the caddy, who had never enjoyed the supreme fortune of caddiedom in three-and-twenty years, thought he might as well look inside the hole, and there-of all extraordinary and unexpected circumstances—there was the ball!

I said that my opponent had no illusions, but I am not so sure. He found that for performing this feat he was entitled to various boxes of cigarettes and cases of ginger-ale, provided by the generous makers on receipt of a certificate signed by a magistrate or a clergyman of the Church of England, the secretary of the club, and by me, who saw it. As he dreamily sips his ginger-ale and puffs his cigarette he sees, no doubt, in the ascending cloud the image of a perfectly struck iron shot, and says to himself that he knew he had holed it all the time.

Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

CABLES FROM THE NORTH PUBLISHED IN TO-DAY'S ISSUE OF THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS DESCRIBE THE RAID BY MONGOL FORCES INTO MANCHURIA. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE THAT THE ACTION HAD THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF MOSCOW.

The Salt Gabelle chaos is emphasised by the report from the important Changlu field that the Salt Commissioner has "short-circuited" the Gabelle by issuing his own licences for salt distribution.

Canton expects Marshal Li Tsai Hsin back before the end of the month and preparations in hand for a formal welcome are described by our Chinese correspondent.

The criminal sessions reported in the WEEKLY PRESS include the trial of Fok Chung Yuen who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for uttering a deed of assignment bearing a forgery of his father's signature.

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THE "BARON OF BROAD-
WAY'S" RETINUE.

DUBLIN, July 25th.
Mr. John J. Hanley, the Irish-American millionaire known as the "Baron of Broadway," arrived in Dublin in a multi-coloured motor-car, said to have cost £4,000.

He was dressed in a white flannel suit and straw hat, carried a diamond-handled walking-stick, said to be worth £1,000, and was accompanied by his personal doctor, his cinematographer, and a retinue of servants.

Mr. Hanley, who was born at Newcastle, Co. Limerick, 40 years ago, is short and stout and has a shock of real Irish red hair. He arrived in Ireland a week ago, and has been touring in the south-west. When he left Galway he was preceded by a killed Irish piper playing "Come Back to Erin." The "Baron" made his fortune, which has been estimated at nearly £2,000,000, in the real estate and saloon business in New York.

SPINE-GRAFTING WONDER.

10-INCH PIECE OF OX BONE.

An operation which is believed to have effected a permanent cure in what threatened to be a hopeless case of tuberculosis of the spine has been performed by a young surgeon at the Dudley-road Hospital, Birmingham.

He grafted a 10-in. piece of ox bone, obtained from a local butcher, into the spine of Mr. Harry Harris, a 30-years-old farm labourer, of Church Honeybourne, Worcester-shire, who had been semi-paralysed and bedridden for two years. The man has resumed work and walks ten miles a day to and from the farm.

The surgeon made a cardboard model and the hospital carpenter cut the ox bone to pattern. Then the surgeon inserted it in the patient's spine. Gradually the man was able to move about, and as the operation was performed some months ago he is not expected to relapse. Other similar operations have been done since in less serious cases.



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For Toning and Bracing there is Arden's Skin Tonic with its invigorating tendency, or Venetian Special Astringent, for neglected cases.

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FRENCH FLOWERS.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE

Great Stocktaking Sale

Big Shipment of New Silks
Japanese Flannel.

New Stockings.

Khaki Crepe.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

NEW SILKS.

THIN FLANNEL FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

I watched an interesting case being unpacked at the Pioneer Silk Store early this week. The first to come out were some big rolls of embossed chiffon velvet, that rich and lovely material which has a velvet pattern on a thin and which makes such perfect evening cloaks and frocks. The colours are adorable especially a beautiful pale jade green, and a deep bronze.

Next came plain heavy-weight "Pioneer" crepe de chine in many colours, among them a good Joffe blue; then Indian Fugi silk which is more finely woven than Japanese and of a silkier appearance, the pinky beiges were particularly attractive. Another new silk is khaki crepe which is a thin closely woven crepe suitable for underwear or slips.

At the bottom of the case was some flannel. There was the well-known Japanese flannel for kimono in a variety of bold gay patterns, and also in small polka dot designs which would make charming kiddies frocks; and a thicker white flannel guaranteed all wool which has a nice soft surface and might be used for winter underwear or for between season frocks.

"LOOK PLEASANT PLEASE!"

HINTS ON BEING PHOTOGRAPHED.

So many photographs are disappointing, mostly because the sitter does not know how to help, and it is wise to practise different poses in front of a mirror for several days before going to the photographer.

Try your head in every conceivable way and look at yourself from all angles with the aid of a hand-mirror. But remember that each pose should have a definite idea behind it—some thought you wish to express. It does not matter which emotion you choose to portray, but it is essential to express something intelligent. If your thoughts are wandering or muddled you will not make a good photograph.

Get a Friend's Criticism.

For preference think of something pleasant—if possible, get someone else's opinion as to the pose which suits you best. Almost anyone is a better judge than you are yourself. A benevolent Providence has made it impossible for us to see ourselves as others see us, and consequently as we really are. And artist friend, if you have one, is the best of all judges.

Photographers are generally willing to help, but one should not follow their advice blindly. With rare exceptions they are not artists in the truest sense. They should always be asked to set plenty of light and shade on the face. The average photographer rarely gets enough of the latter. It is the play of light and shade on a face which brings out its hidden beauty.

Do Not "Make Up" If You Want A Good Photograph.

When you are going to pose for a photograph never use "make-up." Nature is an artist, and whatever type of face she has given you is complete in itself. All your features are modelled to match each other. The natural colours of your skin, hair, eyes and lashes, and lips are a study in harmony, and were given to you because they suit you.

If you darken your eyebrows and lashes when your hair is fair, rouge your cheeks and paint your lips, you are destroying what looks you have. Painted lips come out hard and black in a photograph, and all the sensitive modelling of them, which gives your face so much expression is lost.

Mystery and Interest Lent By A Pose.

Similarly the contours of your cheeks are lost by the use of rouge. In short, you have a distorted photograph, which is bound to be infinitely less beautiful than you are. Never stare straight at the camera; the pose is blatant and uninteresting. Eyes that are ever so slightly turned away lend an air of mystery and interest to a photograph or a picture. We want to look into those eyes which will not look at us. They tantalise and intrigue us so that we are compelled to look again and again.

Lastly, remember why you have gone to the photographer. This may seem superfluous advice; but, judging from the photographs one sees of would-be film stars, many girls evidently do forget what their object is—to make the best of themselves.

ROUND THE TOWN.

SEEN IN LOCAL SHOPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD's furnishing department has some very attractive inlaid linolium in plain patterns which would be very good on nursery floors or in the smaller rooms such as pantry, drying room, etc., where the floors need not be kept polished. By the way the department for children's clothes is being opened very shortly. I believe, with a big shipment of delightful things.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW's sale has only one more week to run, the popular dollar week, when any number of exciting bargains are to be had. Don't forget to go in and have a look round early in the week.

POHOOMULL's sale ends to-morrow and you should take advantage of the last minute bargains which are being offered.

Another special sale begins to-morrow *chez* FELIX. The last week of the August sale is to be a record one, hats are offered from \$5 and frocks from \$9. The window



This combined day and dinner gown is materialised in tortoise-shell-blond lace and crepe de Chine. The scarf stole is a graceful feature of the toilette.

will be made especially attractive and all the prices plainly marked. A large shipment of new goods is waiting to be unpacked and what remains of the present stock is to be sold at quite ridiculously low prices. A visit on Saturday (to-morrow) would be wise for it is not likely that much be left after the news gets round.

The PIONEER SILK STORE sale is still continuing for a day or two, and there are some very lovely silks to be had at much reduced prices, and undies of all sorts, besides various other treasures.

PAMELA tells me that her sale is to continue for some time yet, and she is getting a steady stream of customers who are taking advantage of the reduced prices. There are many very good bargains in cotton and silk dresses at about \$10, and a few fresh "plums" appear day by day. Woollen jumper suits are being very much reduced, also hats and shoes.

HAIR WAVING.

BELIEVE Me, after a Permanent Hair Wave done by Mrs. BETEN your hair is marked with Real Definite Waves, and not like the Newly Advertised Method here which leaves the hair practically straight and requires A Weekly Watering. Mrs. J. BETEN (Trained in Paris), No. 2, Raffles Building, Kowloon, Telephone: K. 945.

SCARVES AND FLOWERS.

THOSE DEAR FRIVOLITIES.

There are some things that seem to sell themselves; the things which no feminine heart can resist because they have the double attraction of being inexpensive and charming. And how wise is the woman who does not resist, for a new flower, belt or scarf can give an added lease of life and a quite new meaning to a well worn garment.

"Plus Que Jamais Des Points."

The scarf fashion is still in its hey day. "Plus que jamais des points!" say nearly all the leading Paris couturiers, showing fresh spotted fabrics straight from the manufacturers. In most cases four materials go to each "range." There is, for example, a silk having green spots on a white ground with similar silk having exactly the same kind of spots in white on a green ground. Plain green and plain white silk complete this "set." Spots in one form or another appear on a large number of the fashionable kerchiefs which may be worn round the waist or neck. Lane, Crawford's have an excellent selection of these. Some frocks have an enormous triangle of silk to match the waist kerchief which worn with the right air is extremely chic.

Buttonholes Are Larger.

I looked over the new flowers too, and saw that button holes are both larger and gayer than they were at the beginning of the season. Wool, felt, and rubber are all pressed into service to make brightly coloured bunches of flowers. Some of them have ornamental grasses and look as if they were picked during a wander down an herbaceous border, others are more sophisticated in style. The extens flowers are large and stronger, colours seem to be ousting the lovely pastel shades to which we have been accustomed. Reds predominated in rich wine shades.

Kerchief Ensembles.

Another new fashion is the kerchief ensemble of which I found several examples in Lane, Crawford's. There is a neck handkerchief, a narrow belt and a smartly tailored flower, all made of the same material, which is, of course, spotted. Other kerchiefs are flower printed and are made of all sorts of materials. There is one in flesh coloured georgette, with a massed pattern of green leaves, and pink and blue flowers in the centre, which is intended for evening use. Cotton voile, white with blue and red flowers is meant to drape the shoulders of a white voile frock. Very smart is a huge triangle of double beige crepe de chine which has navy blue petals appliqued round two sides and a "monogram" in broderie anglaise. Some of the kerchiefs are square, and can be used either as capes or folded round the hips, others are a triangle, which is generally considered easier to wear.



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Ideal for the
Hot weather.



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LAST TWO DAYS.

In order to reduce our stock all prices
have been marked down regardless of cost,
and many silks are far below market price.

Do not miss this great opportunity.

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THESE DOLLAR DAY EVENTS PACK VALUE INTO
YOUR DOLLAR. BUY ALL YOUR NEEDS FOR NOW
AND SOMETIME TO COME. WE SUGGEST EARLY
SHOPPING, FOR THESE BIG VALUES WILL GO
QUICKLY.

REMEMBER LAST DAY OF SALE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

WOMAN'S PAGE (CONT'D.)

CHASED BY TIME.

THE RUSH MANIA OF UNTIDY MINDS.

[BY ELIZABETH YORK MILLER.]

Have you ever stopped to think? Well, of course, that depends on whether you're one of those women who have leisure for the practice of mental callisthenics as well as for the physical daily dozens, or the other kind who are hounded through life at a stretch gallop by lack of time for anything except the next item on the programme.

Well, what I started out to say was something a little unkind about people who race against time. Have you ever pondered over what they gain and how much they lose by all their hurry? Bed-time, the daily goal, finds the rest of us there, too; perhaps even we've beaten them to it and get an earlier start in the morning.

The "Rushed" Person Is Usually Untidy.

Show me a man or woman who rushes all day and half the night and never owns to a spare moment, and I can make a pretty accurate guess as to that person's mental and moral instability. If she is a woman without a personal maid to gloss over her deficiencies everything about her will be untidy, from her mind to her top bureau

that she has attended a concert when she has sat fidgeting through one number.

Oh, I'm bored with her! The funny self-importance of that type of mind is exasperating unless you can think of it as pathetically ridiculous.

A Well-ordered Way.

One of my grandmothers who lived to be eighty-six never had a servant in her life, and to within a few days of her death—during a long widowhood—insisted upon keeping her own little home. When- ever I think of her, it is of a placid old lady sitting in a rocking-chair reading a book or newspaper, or ready to tell you wonderful stories of her experiences during the Civil War. She never seemed to be busy about anything, but everything in her house was spotless, and how your eyes would have glistened to see her store cupboard! It was like a shop, only the rows upon rows of jars of pickles, catnaps, preserves, bottled fruit and vegetables, jams and jellies, were produced by her own industry. Also the stone crocks of cookies, the pies, and great loaves of delicious bread.

BEACH FASHIONS FOR LITTLE FOLK.



Comfort is an important consideration when choosing holiday clothes for children, and the illustration shows three admirable designs for beach wear which little folk could not fail to feel perfectly at ease in hot weather.

The overall—suit made of blue and white checked zephyr is trimmed with plain white material.

The little girl's yellow and white voile sleeveless jumper is worn with a white or yellow linen skirt, and shorts of cretonne worn over a bathing costume make another comfortable suit.

drawer and cupboards. The powder gets spilled, and the laundry gets neglected, and she is usually distinguished for her grubby gloves. Indeed, rush without purpose may end in actual mania, and any doctor can tell you lunatics are notoriously untidy unless their particular form of mental disease takes them to the other extreme. You can always tell an unstable woman by her hair. I wonder if it's because hair grows so close to the brain?

Futile Whirlwind Galls.

The woman who "never has a minute" also never seems to have anything else. When she has dropped in for half a cup of tea and departed in a whirlwind you settle your ruffled plumage and wonder what it was all about. She never says anything worth remembering and never anything very interesting. She is always late, whether it be for dinner, theatre, concert, or a dressmaker's appointment. The hairdressing establishments know her well, and oh, how they love her! So do you and I—presumably we're not that kind of a woman. It is her fault that we, who are punctilious in keeping our appointments, have to sit and wait because she was twenty minutes late for hers.

It is because for her, or the male of that type, that we get trodden on in dark theatres about the middle of the first act.

Her Sketchy Reading.

The woman chased by time never reads anything but novels, and more often than not contents herself with a blind perusal of only the first and last chapters. She feels

She was, in her humble way, a truly great woman.

Busy People Who Appeared To Have Vast Leisure.

But I can think of other women who were, or are, really famous in a worldly sense, and of great men I have met, but not one such can I recall who did not seem to be possessed of a vast leisure. There is, in fact, something too big and spacious about really important people to admit of their being hurried.

There is an affinity, I suppose, between the scramble that always results in tardiness and a chronically overdrawn bank account. It is just difference between keeping on the wrong side of the ledger and on the right side that makes for moral as well as financial balance.

After all, it is a simple matter of system, and the more comfortable system is the one that enables you to go through life with a reserve to fall back on, whether of money or of time.

The Loss That Ensues.

The time-pressed are generally money-pressed. They scribble their letters with one eye on the clock to catch the last post. Rushing about so frantically they lose their small possessions and borrow yours. They waste incredible sums on taxicabs and telegrams to save that precious time of theirs and they make a hobby of post-dated cheques.

And when you examine their lives with the cold light of reason, it becomes only too plain that although they are always going somewhere, they never seem to arrive. Daily Mail.

TAKE NOTE.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Among other dollar bargains which are offered next week in the furnishing department of Whiteaway, Laidlaw's are some very fine Liberty cretonnes at \$1 a yard which were originally "quite expensive." They are the type which is most successful as straight hung drapery and the patterns are very handsome.

I also saw tea cloths, white with checked stripes in several colours, which would be excellent for verandah or garden tea, and looked very fresh and pretty, price \$1. Small bath towels measuring 30 inches by 40 which are just the thing for packing away in the bathing basket cost three for \$1, while you can get very nice quality huckaback linen face towels for \$1 each.

A large assortment of plain coloured curtain nets are offered for \$1 a yard also bordered case-ment for the same price.

SUMMER CARE OF THE EYES.

HOW TO AVOID SUN HEADACHES.

A summer headache can spoil the most perfect day for any woman. Even the pleasurable feelings created by a pretty frock, gorgeous weather and good company are effectively damped by a dull, heavy pain just behind the brows.

Summer headaches are often caused by an overuse of light. Eyes require only a certain amount of light for vision. Flash a bright light on to the eyes of a friend and watch her pupils contract. The iris or coloured curtain of the eye is meant to prevent glare from reaching the eye's interior.

When it does penetrate to the back of the eye, glare sets up discomfort. If the light is exceptionally strong, the back of the eye may be bleached and serious damage done to the sight.

Lenses Should Not Be Too Deeply Tinted.

The woman who is subject to summer headache can save herself from much discomfort by wearing protective glasses when the sun is bright. Have a pair of comfortable tortoiseshell frames fitted with lenses not too deeply tinted, but sufficiently coloured to soften the light.

These lenses are preferable to dark glasses as the latter tend to make the world look dull, and have a depressing effect.

It is well worth while paying a little more to have optically-worked lenses, as cheap glasses often have wavy surfaces, which tend to interfere with sight.

Important Don'ts.

The following eyesight "don'ts" will prove useful:

Don't read with your book held in the sunlight;

Don't wait until the sun gives you a headache before putting on your glasses.

A hat that shades the eyes is essential if you intend to be out in the sun for a long time. After motoring or any excursion where you have been in contact with dust, bathing the eyes with a weak solution of boracic and water is advisable. Eye-shades made of a green talc-like substance, such as tennis players wear, give good protection.



Baby's Growth

The best indication of proper development is a right increase in weight coupled with increase in muscular strength.

At five months Baby should be able to hold his head erect. At seven months he will be able to sit up a while. When ten months he crawls, pulls himself up or stands by a chair.

Do not encourage a child to walk before he does so of his own accord.

The Allenburys Foods

No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 provide the right nourishment for Baby, step by step, and promote sturdy growth and sound development.

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Established 1715.

P.C.'S DEATH MYSTERY.

LONDON POLICE MALADY INQUIRY.

HOME OFFICE MOVE.

It is expected says a Home paper of August 1st, that at the inquest on P.C. Thomas Halloran, a member of the House of Commons staff, fresh light will be thrown on the cause of the mysterious malady which has attacked members of the Metropolitan Police Force and their families. P.C. Halloran died at a police nursing home at Denmark-hill, S.E.

He was taken ill with severe internal pains accompanied by sickness, and was removed to the nursing home. His condition gradually became worse, and he collapsed suddenly. The symptoms were exactly similar to those shown in the cases of other police officers affected by the disease, but it is known that Halloran, who was a heavily built man, had suffered from heart trouble for some time.

A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. E. F. Creed, director of the pathological laboratory at King's College Hospital, Denmark-hill, S.E., who is an expert on food poisons.

He took samples of the contents of the body, which are to be subjected to laboratory tests, and he will give evidence at the inquest at St. George's Hall, Camberwell, S.E. Other witnesses will include some of Halloran's colleagues who have been affected, and Dr. J. A. Gorsky, the police surgeon attached to Rochester-row Police Station.

Home Office Inquiry.

In view of the seriousness of the epidemic the Home Office decided upon a thorough investigation. Sir William Horwood, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, had already set on foot an extensive inquiry within the police force.

Since the trouble appeared at Bow-street Station on July 18th, when 46 men reported sick, the disease has spread to Harrow-road, Notting Hill, and Rochester-row, the total cases being 88. Many of the men recovered after two or three days, but in every case the attack was attributed to food purchased from the local police canteen.

Halloran, who was 38 and a bachelor, lived at the section house in Rochester-row. On the day he became ill he took some sandwiches from the canteen to the House of Commons. He gave one to a lift attendant named Marsh, who was also taken ill but is now recovering. None of the other policemen or attendants at the House of Commons has shown any symptoms of the malady.

Ham Suspected.

A conference of police surgeons in the affected divisions was held, when, it is understood, there was general agreement that the malady was directed attributable to ham supplied by the canteens. All the police canteens in the London area are supplied from a central purchasing committee, which buys large quantities.

The suspected ham, it is stated, was part of the normal supply, and although, after a careful examination, the police surgeons could find no defect of the ham remaining in the canteens, they decided, as a precaution, to withdraw existing stocks pending scientific tests.

Not Botulism.

Fears were at first expressed that the outbreak was attributable to botulism—preserved food containing the toxin produced by the bacillus botulinus—but the authorities are satisfied that this is not the case.

According to standard works on the subject the symptoms of botulism and other forms of food poisoning are unmistakably distinct.

PRAWNS IN THE MENU.

Fresh prawns can be served in many appetizing ways as a salad, or at the beginning of a meal.

In *Cucumber Baskets*.—Cut pieces of cucumber about 2in. long, and with a sharp knife scoop out the pulp to make little baskets. Fill these with some coarsely chopped prawns mixed with a little cream, the creamed yolks of a hard-boiled egg, and pepper and salt. Decorate with strips of pimento and truffle and dust with paprika, and serve on small rounds of buttered bread, bordered with thick mayonnaise tinted pink.

In *Egg Baskets*.—The whites of hard-boiled eggs can be used instead of cucumber, and filled with the same mixture.

In *Tomato Jelly*.—Add an ounce of soaked gelatine to two cups of strained tomato juice, and when beginning to set pour half into a border mould. Pack in a *bonnet* of prawns, and fill up with the rest of jelly. Turn out and fill the centre with mayonnaise, make a border of shredded lettuce and decorate with a few prawns.

WHAT WOMAN CAN LIFT.

SOME REMARKABLE TESTS.

COLLEGE GIRLS' FINE PHYSIQUE.

The average woman weighs approximately 110lb., is 5ft. 2in. tall, has a pull of 183lb., a grip of 53lb., and a crush of 50lb. These conclusions have been reached by a number of investigators, working under the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, whose report on "The Physique of Women in Industry" was published recently. The investigation, which has been conducted under the supervision of Professor E. P. Cashart, at the request of the Home Office, arose from the proposal in the Factories Bill of 1927 empowering the Home Secretary to prescribe the maximum load to be carried or moved by women or young persons.

Data comprising weight, height, length of arm, distance of fingertips from the ground, and various physical tests were obtained from 4,366 women in twenty-six factories, and including a number of unemployed women and some college women used as controls.

Forty girls employed in a Glasgow chemical factory did navy work from six a.m. to six p.m. with two hours off for meals. All the women and girls worked with ease and bare-footed," states the report.

As evidence of what these workers were capable of we saw one woman who shovelled twenty-five tons of crude borate per day, lifting it to a height of about 5ft. Five girls who shovelled crystals from evaporating pans into trucks, which, after filling, they wheeled for a considerable distance along very imperfect rails, had an average combined output per group of six tons per day. Girls employed in a Midland brick works carried loads of bricks 500 lb. of a hundredweight for a distance of seventy to eighty yards. Some women wheeled barrows containing two to four of bricks.

A group of 413 unemployed women, who had spent several years in factory work, but who had been out of work for one year and over, showed that they were of equal weight but of less height, therefore smaller and stouter, than their employed sisters, and that they were on the whole less muscular. None of the unemployed women examined played games or took exercise in any more strenuous form than walking. A group of 460 provincial college women, all training for the teaching profession, were selected as sedentary workers.

The striking thing which the data disclose, states the report, "is the really excellent physical condition of this group of young women when compared with their sisters engaged in industry. They are taller, heavier, and stronger than the bulk of the other women examined. To what is this superiority to be ascribed? In the first place a very large number of these girls, about 55 per cent., were born and brought up in country districts—they came from all parts of Scotland—being drawn from good sound stock but not from affluent families.

"They all undergo a very strict medical examination before they are permitted to enter the college, and during the whole time they are students they are kept under strict medical supervision. Possibly, although this cannot be the sole explanation, as those in the first age group (and out of the 460 examined there were only eight girls under 18 years of age) were as tall and heavy and practically as strong as their more senior colleagues, the fact that these girls all had two hours gymnastics per week, and they all, in addition, played games, such as hockey, tennis, badminton, etc., had a good deal to do with their superior strength development."

After discussing data regarding women engaged in heavy trades, the report adds: The result of our comparison is to show in actual figures that the average college woman is 3.75cms., or about 1.5 inches, taller than the average factory woman, who in turn is just over 5cms., or about two inches, taller than the average unemployed woman. As regards weight, the college woman is about three kilos, or 6.5lb., heavier than the factory woman, who is, however, almost equalled in weight by her unemployed sister. Finally, when pull is compared in terms of actual weight, there is a difference of 14.8 kilos, or 32.5lb., in favour of the college woman as compared with the average factory woman, who in turn is some eight kilos, or 17.5lb., better than the average of the unemployed women.

The writers of the report express the "tentative conclusion" that 50lb. for conveniently-disposed loads and 40lb. for inconveniently-disposed loads is about the maximum physiologically economic load for women continually engaged in carrying. In regard to fixed loads it is concluded that the weights in present industrial practice are generally well within the capacity of women and adolescents. A maximum load of 40 per cent. of the body weight for continuous and 50 per cent. for occasional carrying is proposed. This would correspond to an average of 45lb. and 55lb. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE "OIL-ELECTRIC" TRAIN.

SELF-CONTAINED POWER PLANT.

LYTHAM-BLACKPOOL LINE EXPERIMENT.

The *Manchester Guardian* gives some interesting particulars of a Diesel electric train which the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company is trying out on the normal service between Lytham and Blackpool.

The engine is really the property of Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., the well-known firm of engineers. The company has placed at Messrs. Beardmore's disposal, for demonstration purposes, some of the rolling stock such as one seen in use on the electrified line between Manchester and Bury. To a casual observer, indeed, there is nothing to show that the train running between Lytham and Blackpool is in any way different from those running between Manchester and Bury. An observer who is not so casual would notice that the line between Lytham and Blackpool is not electrified, and he would wonder how this train is managing to get along without a locomotive or an apparent electrical equipment. What Messrs. Beardmore are endeavouring to prove is that you can have the advantages of electrification without the heavy initial cost which it is customary to suppose that electrification implies.

This is not their first experiment by any means. They may claim indeed to have gone, in Canada and Spain, to mention only two countries, far beyond the stage of experiment. A through run from Montreal to Vancouver, British Columbia, a distance of 2,337 miles, was achieved in 67 hours. The engine was not once stopped during that time, and on the long climb through the Rockies the speed never fell below 40 miles per hour. The average speed for the journey was 43.3 miles per hour. The "oil electric" train left Montreal sixteen hours after a crack transcontinental steam locomotive train. It passed the steam train at Winnipeg and was in Vancouver twenty-two hours ahead of it. Another of these "oil-electric" trains made a run from Montreal to Toronto (334 miles) at an average speed of more than 60 miles per hour. In Spain the trains manage satisfactorily the long pull over the Pyrenees.

It will be realised, then, that the Lytham-Blackpool experiment is being made with the background of a good deal of experience. The train used is of four coaches, the complete length being 247 feet, and the weight (unloaded) 144 tons. The engine car is 60 feet long; 22 feet of this are occupied by the engine-room. The rear car has a driver's control compartment similar to that of an ordinary electric train. There is accommodation for luggage, and seating for 255 third-class and 32 first-class passengers.

The principle of motion is that a Diesel oil engine drives generators which supply current to motors. The oil is injected into the cylinders through a sprayer at considerable pressure, and it is ignited by the temperature of compression, the use of sparking-plugs, magnets, etc., being entirely done away with. The engines are water-cooled, and forced lubrication is employed for all bearings, so that no more attention is required than that given to a normal motor-car engine. There is obviously no boiler, and therefore no stoking, and that means saving in labour costs. The oil engine, it is claimed, needs a weight of fuel only one-eighth to one-tenth of the weight necessary to a steam locomotive. The train can be driven from either end, so that no turntables are necessary.

What it comes down to is that, if the claims made for the new train are justified, the electrifying of railway lines, an expensive, lengthy, and unsightly business, becomes at once unnecessary. The train, so to speak, electrifies its line for itself, wherever it chooses to go. It is no wonder that railway engineers are watching the Lytham-Blackpool experiment with great interest.

The final conclusion is reached, that while 45lb. appears to be the best load for continuous carriage, the body of the average healthy woman would not be in any way strained by a load not exceeding 50lb., with a possible extension of 50 per cent. when the load is compact and easily handled. In the case of adolescents, where the plastic condition of the body has to be taken into account, a limit of 25 to 30lb. is recommended for girls aged 14 to 16 and 40lb. for those aged 16 to 18.

MR. J. H. WHITLEY MARRIED.

SECRET ENGAGEMENT TO OLD FRIEND.

SON AS BEST MAN.

London, August 1st.

Mr. J. H. Whitley, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1921 until six weeks ago, surprised many of his old friends yesterday when he was married to Miss Helen Clarke at Chelsea Old Church, S.W.

Mr. Whitley, who for "personal reasons" refused a peerage upon retiring from the Speaker's chair, is 62. His first wife died three years ago. His bride, who is many years younger than he, is the daughter of Mr. J. A. C. Clarke, formerly of March, Cambridgeshire, and now of Hunstanton, Norfolk.

She has been a friend of Mr. Whitley for more than 20 years and had been closely associated with him in connection with his work as president of the National Council of Social Service. Few people, however, were aware of the engagement.

Strict secrecy was preserved concerning the time and place of the wedding. A special licence was obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the church is not licensed for marriages.

Eight Guests.

Only eight people saw the ceremony. Sir Ralph Verney, the Speaker's secretary, was the only guest apart from members of the families. Miss Clarke was given away by her brother, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Clarke, and was attended by her sister, Mrs. E. Ogden. Mr. Percival Whitley, Mr. Whitley's eldest son, was his father's best man.

Few people saw the couple leave after the brief service. They hurried into a motor-car and left immediately for the country. It is understood that the honeymoon will be spent on a tour abroad and then on their return Mr. and Mrs. Whitley will take up residence at Ormeau, Chelsea.

Mr. Whitley was greatly affected by the death of his first wife, and contemplated resignation from the Speakership, but was persuaded to continue. His younger daughter, Miss Virginia Whitley, acted as his hostess after her mother's death. Mr. Whitley's refusal of a peerage broke a tradition of 93 years.

AMERICAN RUSH TO SCOTLAND.

RECORD SEASON.

AGENTS WHO ARRANGE EVERYTHING.

Edinburgh.

If I were a wealthy American, writes a correspondent to a Home paper, wishing to shoot grouse or entertain in Scotland this year, I should have nothing more to do than call up an agent in New York or Chicago, state my requirements, and my wants would be satisfied.

The same agent will see that I am transported across the ocean, arrange my journey to Scotland, and deliver my luggage in the hall of my temporary home.

Because of this there is going to be a record American invasion of Scotland. Most of them are coming over for "The Twelfth," and they have rented some of the finest estates in the country.

Master Of Ceremonies.

The cheque handed over in New York covers all expenses—tips for game-keepers and ghillies, motor transport, and catering. If necessary it will include the services of a well-informed British subject to act as master of ceremonies to conduct the establishment on proper lines.

Apart from the American invasion, I am told that it is going to be an active social season in the Highlands, characterised by a great deal of entertaining and many house parties. All the best estates usually in the market for the season and a number which have not been let for several seasons have been eagerly snapped up.

Lettings have made record prices, especially to the Americans, who in some instances have paid well over £5,000 for a let of a month or six weeks.

A fair average estimate of the cost of a brace of grouse shot on the moors of Scotland is £2, an experienced sportsman told me.

The King has renewed his lease of the Aberfeldie estate. This, together with the estates of Balmoral and Gellie, comprise over 40,000 acres of grouse moor and deer forests.

Colonel Farquhar of Invercauld has let Invercauld House, his stately home on Deeside, to Mr. Herbert Johnson and Lord Apsley.

May Hall, Inverness-shire, has been let by the Mackintosh of Macintosh to Baron Edouard de Rothschild.

Others who will be seen on the moors are Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the American millionaire banker, on his estate at Garrochy Lodge, Strathgairn, and Mr. H. Payne Bingham, of New York, who is renting Blair Castle from the Duke of Atholl.

Morning time

Gibbs Dentifrice

MADE IN ENGLAND

Night time



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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Telephone 1574. YONG BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS IMPROVE.

THROUGH FREIGHTS GOOD.

The general cargoes discharged for this port during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed a big increase over the previous day's total. Through freights were quite good.

There were seventeen arrivals and twenty departures during the period under review of which seven arrivals and ten departures were British ships.

Sixteen vessels discharged 14,724 tons of general cargo for this port and seven British ships had 5,960 tons. The two best returns were shown by the a.s. *Tonier* (Norwegian) with 4,700 tons of coal and general cargo; and the a.s. *Koro Maru* (Japanese) from Kamia also with a cargo of coal.

Seven vessels carried through cargoes amounting to 14,418 tons. Four British ships contributed 7,839 tons and the highest carrier was the a.s. *Sarpodon* (British) with 4,431 tons of general merchandise from Liverpool and Singapore. The a.s. *Tijpanas* (Dutch) from Sourabaya and Manila was second best carrier with 3,634 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follow:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	10
Japanese	3	2
Norwegian	2	1
Chinese	3	2
Dutch	1	2
French	1	0
German	0	3
Total	17	20

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Taiping, September 7th.

Changfeng, October 8th.

Bank Line.

City of Khios, September 1st.

City of Lincoln, September 14th.

City of Wellington, October 5th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

City of Athens, October 30th.

City of Lahore, December 8th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Lycaon, to-day.

Tyndarus, September 2nd.

Seneca, September 4th.

Seneca, September 5th.

Eurylochus, September 6th.

Menelaus, September 7th.

Phemius, September 17th.

Achilles, September 18th.

Telamon, September 19th.

Bellerophon, September 20th.

Protesilaus, September 25th.

Meriones, September 26th.

Matoppos, September 28th.

Atyanax, October 9th.

Canfa, October 15th.

Adrastus, October 16th.

Calchas, October 18th.

Talthybius, October 18th.

Agapenor, October 17th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Diomed, October 18th.

Cyrrhus, October 24th.

Cyclops, November 8th.

Deucalion, November 8th.

Perseus, November 12th.

Hector, November 15th.

Titan, November 20th.

Dardanus, December 12th.

Northdeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Fulda, to-morrow.

Triester, August 25th.

Schubert, September 19th.

Derfflinger, September 23rd.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Kashgar, August 30th.

Nagore, August 30th.

Nagore, August 31st.

Marsapora, September 5th.

Marsapora, September 12th.

Kalyan, September 15th.

Lahore, September 24th.

Khiya, September 27th.

Macedonia, October 18th.

Jeypore, October 13th.

Karmala, October 19th.

Khyber, October 26th.

Kashmir, November 2nd.

Malwa, November 9th.

Mantua, December 7th.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

CHINESE RIVER SHIPS
HELD UP.

RUMOUR OF PROTEST BY
SHIPPING COMPANIES.

[BY LONGHOREMAN.]

Since the *Kochow* Inquiry the Harbour Authorities have been very careful in issuing clearance permits to the Chinese River steamers and they are very strict in seeing that all are in a fit condition to leave the port.

Acting on the reports of the Government Marine Surveyors, the Harbour Authorities have recently held up nine Chinese owned vessels owing to discrepancies in loading and passenger certificates.

Rumoured Protest.
Several Chinese Shipping Companies are stated to have lodged a protest through the Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but up to the present this has not been confirmed.

The s.s. *Taiwema* which was recently refused a clearance on account of her damaged state, has now been taken in hand and repairs attended to. The ship will again be surveyed for a certificate of competency and load line.

S.S. "Halvard" Chartered To

Douglas, Laprak & Co.

Information has been received to the effect that the s.s. *Halvard* has been chartered by the Douglas, Laprak & Co., Ltd. for service on the coastal ports for a period of six weeks.

Eleven Boat People Fined.

Sergeant Goldsmith prosecuted eleven boat people before Commr. J. B. Nevill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday morning for "lying inshore" during the prohibited hours after dark.

The eleven defendants pleaded guilty and excuses of awaiting the arrival of steamers at the wharves and stopping to get a supply of water were given. Some said that they held permits, which on examination were found only valid if the holder was working cargo at the time. Police evidence was given to the effect that none of these people were working cargo at the time.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 on each defendant with an alternative of 10 days' hard labour.

Lights On The Wrong Side.

Chan Pak Ling, master of the steam launch *Kuo Song* was fined \$15 for being underway with his starboard light on the wrong side. Lance-Sergeant Whitty prosecuted and the defendant pleaded guilty and said that he was "unaware of the mistake."

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Seven vessels brought 723 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Prince Line.

Japanese Prince, September 16th.

Japanese Prince, October 14th.

Royal East Asiatic Co.

(K.P.M.)

Van Heutsz, August 29th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Japan, August 28th.

Sumatra, August 31st.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF PEKIN" ... 24th August

"CITY OF HALIFAX" ... 7th September

"CITY OF KHARTOUM" ... 24th September

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

"CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... Via Suez Canal ... 6th October

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & CUBAN PORTS ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

"MYRTLEBANK" ... Via Suez Canal ... 2nd September

"BIRCHBANK" ... Via Suez Canal ... 15th October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

"TINHOW" ... 15th November

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Dar-es-Salaam, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Illo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Ladismit Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
MAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, OBYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL, PENINSULAR
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NALDERA"	10,093	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Sept.	Mars. L'don, Antwerp & Hull
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Sept.	do.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	12th Oct.	Straits & Bombay
"MOREBA"	10,933	13th Oct.	Marseilles and London
"KHIVA"	9,124	27th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Hull
"MACDONIA"	11,120	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"LAHORE"	5,352	17th Nov.	Mars. L'don, Antwerp, & Hull
"KHYBER"	9,114	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Hull
"KAMALA"	5,315	1st Dec.	do.
"JEYPORE"	10,916	8th Dec.	Mars. L'don, Antwerp, & Hull
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KASHMIR"	5,985	15th Dec.	Marseilles and London
"NALDERA"	10,093	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MANTUA"	10,945	5th Jan., 1929	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	19th Jan.	Marseilles and London
"MOREBA"	10,933	4th Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Feb.	Marseilles and London
"MACDONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Marseilles and London
"KHIVA"	9,124	16th Mar.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	30th Mar.	do.
"NALDERA"	10,093	13th Apr.	S'bay, Mars. & London
"MANTUA"	10,945	27th Apr.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	11th May	Marseilles and London
"MOREBA"	10,933	25th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th June	Marseilles and London
"KAMALA"	5,315	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don

+ Cargo only.

+ Calls Cebu, Manila.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Oon-

stantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of

the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,986	10th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Ulu-Put
"TAKADA"	6,919	1st Oct.	do.
"TALAMBA"	6,919	15th Oct.	do.
"TAKA"	10,911	1st Oct.	do.

AL—Apcar line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd

class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry

a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SUEZ)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKA"	6,886	31st Aug.	Manila, Sunda, & Java
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	11th Sept.	Manila, Sunda, & Java
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Sept.	Manila, Sunda, & Java
"TAKA"	6,886	31st Nov.	Sydney and Melbourne
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	25th Dec.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Tientsin, Cebu,

Kobe, Yokohama, Manila, Hongkong, or other ports en route as indicated

on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

